The New-York Times.

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PROGRESS OF REBELLION.

A SPECK OF WAR NEAR HOME.

Rumored Intention to Seize the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The Fifth Brigade Under Arms, and a Large Police Force on Duty.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

No Communication Between the South Carolina Commissioner and the President.

The Post-office at Pensacola Abolished.

Retirement of the Congressional Delegations of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

Passage of the Kansas Bill in the Senate.

Important Speeches in Both Houses of Congress.

THE UNION SENTIMENT PREDOMINANT.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

All Brooklyn was thrown into a feverish state of excitement last evening, by a current rumor that the Navy-yard and appurtenances were to be seized by the sympathizers in this vicinity with the Secessionists. Last night, according to Madam Rumor, was the time at which the descent was to have been made.

Just how much foundation there was for the rumor could not be definitely ascertained; but it appears that Capt. FOOTE, who is in command of the Yard during the temporary absence of Commander BERRIE, at Philadelphia, deemed the information he had sufficiently reliable and of sufficient importance to warrant him in taking prompt measures for the protection of the Government property under his charge.

A consultation with the Mayor was held, which resulted in the issuing of an order by Major-Gen. DURYEA to the Fifth Brigade, Gen. CROOKE, which caused the prompt assembling of that command, under arms, and ready for immediate action.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. BENNET, assembled at the City Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, and the Seventieth Regiment were at the State Arsenal on Portland, near Myrtle-avenue, they having before received orders to meet there last night for drill.

All the available Police force of Brooklyn—about 150 in number—were ordered to rendezvous at the Second Precinct Station House, corner of York and Jay streets, and at a hall on York-street near the Navy-yard gate. Fifty of the River Police were on duty in three boats about the approaches by water to the Navy-yard. In the Yard the sentinels were doubled and an extra guard was placed upon the Receiving-ship *North Carolina*. Captains DOUGHTY and REED had under their command about one hundred Marines who were in readiness for duty at a moment's notice and all the necessary arrangements were made for active service.

By these arrangements it will be seen that if an attack had been made the assailants would have met with a warm reception.

The rumors as to the number and exact plan of the attacking party were various, and as passed from one person to another did not lessen in proportions or importance. Some had it that JAMES KERRIGAN was at the head of the movement, and had under his command not less than 20,000 men, and that the attack was to be made simultaneously by land and water. The party expected by water was to come to the yard in one or more steamboats, and the land forces were to cross the Eastern District ferries in small parties, so as not to attract attention, and force an entrance to the yard on the Flushing-avenue side. A picket guard of policemen was thrown at different points to prevent a surprise from this quarter, and on the whole the Navy-Yard was in a creditable condition for defensive operations. Up to a late hour last night, however, there were no indications of any disturbance whatever.

The following was issued on Saturday and promulgated yesterday.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. M., NATIONAL GUARDS,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 19, 1861.

General Orders No. 2.

I. In compliance with Brigade Orders, just received, this Regiment will assemble, in fatigue dress with overcoats, at the Regimental Armory, at the signal from the City Hall of "Ten Strokes of the City Hall Bell continuously and repeated."

II. To avoid any unnecessary comment, it is expressly stated that this Order is issued as a proper Military Signal, and no necessity is known or apprehended for its use.

III. Commandants of Companies will cause a copy of this order to be served upon each member of their command.

By order of
COL. ABEL SMITH.
A. SMITH, Jr., Lieutenant and Adjutant, Thirteenth Regiment.

POLICE MOVEMENTS IN THIS CITY.

Information that an attack was anticipated reached the police authorities in this City about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Superintendent KENNEDY was out of town, and the duty of disposing the police in the emergency devolved upon Commissioner BOWEN and Inspector CARPENTER. A plan of operation was promptly decided upon, and through the instrumentality of the telegraph it was almost immediately in process of execution. The Harbor Police boats, fully manned with armed crews, and commanded by Capt. TODD, were ordered to rendezvous at Wallabout Bay. A force of one hundred patrolmen, from various wards, under the command of Capt. HELME of the Eighth Precinct and Drill Sergeant WATCH, was concentrated at Head-quarters, ready to march at a moment's notice. One of the Catharine Ferry-boats was chartered to transport this force to the Navy-Yard, and at 8 o'clock information was telegraphed from the Fourth Precinct that the boat was in readiness for that purpose. The men were immediately formed in marching order, and were to have taken up their quarters on the boat, where they were to remain until warned by a preconcerted signal from the Yard that their services were necessary.

Just, however, as the force was about to take its departure from Head-quarters, a dispatch was received from President BOWEN, who had gone to Brooklyn, countermanding the marching orders and representing that everything was quiet.

Capt. FOOTE expressed himself as being highly gratified with the measures adopted by the Police authorities to render him assistance, but he is of opinion that the force of marines at his command is amply sufficient to repel any attack which may be made.

The policemen were dismissed at about 9 o'clock and the privacy of Head-quarters, which had been so suddenly and strangely disturbed, was restored.

It is stated upon good authority that some of those to be engaged in the threatened outbreak are a number of workmen who were recently discharged from the Yard, and to whom the Government is in arrears over two months' pay.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER.

There is no truth whatever in the published statements [relative to Col. HAYNE's having sent a communication to the President.

Col. HAYNE says he has concluded to await the result of personal conferences now being conducted by interested third parties. Thus far he has had no written communication whatever with the President; nor is there any proposition pending which the President could reject. Col. HAYNE pronounces the *Herald's* sensation report without the slightest foundation in truth in any of its parts.

STOPPING THE MAILS TO PENSACOLA.

Col. TOTTEN has received a telegram, to-day, announcing that a special messenger from the Engineer Department had been seized at Pennsacola and refused permission to visit Fort Pickens.

The Post-office Department has issued orders consequently discontinuing the Pensaloca Post-office, and all the mail routes leading to that place have been so curtailed as to cut off all mail facilities. The Pensacola Postmaster has been ordered to forward everything connected with his office immediately to Washington, and a circular is to be addressed to the postmasters throughout the country to send to the Dead Letter Office all letters or packages addressed to Pensacola. Southern men attempt to pronounce this a picayune movement and ridicule it.

The general proposition of Mr. COLFAX in the House, to-day, regarding the Post-offices and post routes in seceding States, where Postmasters have resigned or refuse to comply with the law, is intended to strike at the root of the secession movement, and touch the revolutionary States in their most tender point, by cutting off all their postal facilities which the Federal Government is now extending to them and paying for. This is just what they do not desire the Federal Government to do, and these are the only existing relations which they have not proposed to meddle with.

Upon as close an estimate as can be made, the Government is now paying for postal service in seceding States about three thousand dollars per week.

The probability is that all the post-offices and routes will be cut off in those States as soon as there is any resistance or failure to comply with the Federal laws.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

It is understood among the Secession leaders here that Gen. JEFF. DAVIS will be elected President of the Provisional Government to be established at Montgomery on the 4th proximo.

A telegram from Major CHASE, commanding the State troops at Pensacola, to Senator MALLORY, says that no attack will be made on Fort Pickens—as anticipated yesterday.

THE KANSAS BILL THROUGH THE SENATE.

The Kansas bill passed the Senate to-day, but with an amendment which prevents her becoming a State at once, as it sends the bill back to the House, when the amendment will probably be stricken out after some debate, and this will involve the necessity of another journey to the Senate. How long it will be made to travel between the two branches cannot be told; perhaps long enough, in the short time which remains, to defeat it altogether.

The amendment of the Senate making PETTIT. Judge is regarded by Republicans as an unnecessary, unprecedented and monstrous invasion of the rights of the people, who should at least be permitted to express, in some form, their opinion of the man who is to fill so important a place. It cannot possibly pass the House, as the sentiment now runs. The argument on which it is pressed is, that the legislation of PETTIT out of office carries to the ground sundry cases now on the way to the Supreme Court, in which a direct decision is expected to be obtained on several points as to the status of Slavery in the Territories, under the Constitution; points which were decided extra-judicially in the Dred Scott case.

THE M'CORMICK REAPER PATENT.

A powerful combination has been formed here to secure the extension of one of MCCORMICK'S patents for the reaping machine. I learn to-day that the acting Commissioner of Patents has declined the request of opponents of the scheme for an extension of time in which to put in evidence showing that the monopoly ought not to be renewed. Testimony is ordered to be closed on the 28th inst., and the hearing for the application for the extension of the patent is assigned for the 11th of February. The patentee has made an immense fortune by his patent, and it is considered a gross outrage upon the whole grain-growing interest of the country, to subject farmers to a further taxation for his benefit. There is great danger, however, that this will be slipped through at the heels of this Administration, unless it is watched. Let the farmers write to their Representatives to be on the alert.

THE CABINET AND SENATOR CHASE.

A prominent Ohio politician, just arrived here, says that Gov. CHASE has had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN upon a matter of the Cabinet, and that they talked of the pressure of CHASE'S friends to place him in the Treasury Department, the latter expressing his preference for the Senate, to which Mr. LINCOLN replied, that he could not be spared from that body. This would seem to settle the question as to Senator CHASE and the new Cabinet.

MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. CORWIN'S speech in the House to-day was attentively listened to by an immense audience. In enunciation it was partially a failure, but for ingenuity, force of argument, eloquence and exhibition of much study and thought, it has rarely been surpassed. Some of his political associates will not coincide with certain expressions of views which he is well known to entertain, but the majority of Republicans and Border-State men agree in pronouncing it a masterly effort.

Gen. MILLSON, of Virginia, in his patriotic Union speech, following Mr. CORWIN, drew out the united praise of all parties in the House. He yielded much more and asked for far less than was expected.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, has the floor for to-morrow. He will make a speech in favor of a strict enforcement of the laws.

Ex-President TYLER is reported to have arrived this evening, and been invited to quarters in the Executive mansion.

Two distinguished Virginia politicians are now in this city on an affair of honor, growing out of the Disunion question. There has been no settlement up to a late hour this afternoon, and a hostile meeting is anticipated for to-morrow morning.

More troops are expected here to-morrow, for the defence and protection of the Capitol. Upwards of a thousand have been ordered already.

The letter of the Marshal of Baltimore to Mayor BERRETT, assuring him there was no secret organization in that city *within his knowledge*, will tend somewhat to quiet these fears. But that such an organization did exist in the very Capital itself when Capt. STONE was appointed there can be no doubt, and there are strong reasons to believe that it extended elsewhere.

The amendment to the Army bill adopted in the House on Friday last, appropriating $1,500,000 for the organization and equipment of a regiment of Texan Rangers, to protect the frontier, was carried through the influence of Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, a strong Union man. The Republicans in Congress indicate daily a decided disposition to sustain the hands of Southern Union men by all proper legislation asked in their behalf.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of AUGUSTUS AHLERS, of San Francisco, as United States Consul, at Brunswick.

REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The recent change of the head of the War Department in consequence of his sympathy with secession, is likely to lead to a valuable and needed reorganization of its several bureaus. I am informed by one who is in good position to know whereof he speaks, that during FLOYD'S administration there have been employed a much larger force of clerks than were ever needed, and that in many instances the work of each has been curtailed in order to keep up the full number of places to be filled. It is also notorious that in the War and the Treasury Departments, there have been several sinecures, without the slightest shadow of foundation for them. There is reason to believe, furthermore, that in nearly all the Departments, some of the clerks have been in the habit of accepting fees for performing the regular duties of their offices, and for which they were appointed. The subject is worthy of investigation by Congress. In the meantime, Mr. HOLT will be apt to commence the work of reform in his own Department.

THE BOND FRAUDS.

Some surprise is expressed that GODARD BAILEY is not called before the House Investigating Committee in relation to the abstraction of Indian Bonds. If examined judiciously, there is little doubt that he would expose the fact that a Cabinet officer has carried on large speculations in bonds,—that he has abused his trust for purposes of speculation in such manner that he could hardly escape indictment if the facts were to be elicited. Certain it is that BAILEY himself negotiated in New-York for a large quantity of nearly worthless Florida bonds, a long while ago; and it is well known that, having no money, he could not operate so lavishly on his own account. Without saying anything to criminate himself, BAILEY can make astounding disclosures that ought not to remain covered up. Let him be examined by all means.

A SECESSION AGENT DETECTED.

The party who has undertaken the treasonable job of supplying Mississippi with rifles, spoken of in the TIMES of Saturday, has been detected in telegraphing to the authorities of that State in regard to the matter. He had nearly, if not quite, completed a bargain with an agent of a Northern rifle manufacturing company, when he was exposed. Whether they have finally consummated their bargain, is not known. The fellow excuses himself on the ground that secession is all a humbug, and that Mississippi does not intend to interfere with any one unless she is attacked. That is, she intends to steal peaceably, if she may, forcibly if she must.

MASSACHUSETTS AID.

Some of the Massachusetts members have received letters from high official sources in that State, assuring them that Massachusetts would soon be ready to answer any call the Federal authorities might make upon her for aid, either in arms, money or men. The recent order of the Executive of that State to the militia to put themselves in complete military discipline, ready to answer the call of the Federal Government, fully corroborates these letters, and meets the hearty approval of all New-England men here.

THE SENTIMENT OF MARYLAND.

There is beyond question a strong and increasing Union sentiment in Maryland. Most of the Representatives and Senators from that State think it will be very difficult to drag her into secession. Senator KENEDAY says he shall do all in his power to prevent the inauguration even of any formidable secession movement there. In this he is joined by DAVIS, WEBSTER and HARRIS of the House. The Baltimore papers recently, you will have noticed, speak out in stronger Union terms than heretofore.

CASTIGATION OF FLOYD.

The speech of JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in Executive session Friday evening upon the confirmation of HOLT, is reported to have been the most scathing and bitter attack upon Secessionists yet administered to them; and that his comments on FLOYD partook more of the castigation of a criminal at the bar of Justice than a commentary upon an Ex-Minister of the Cabinet. He has received many letters from Tennessee, from leading men, fully indorsing his late speech in the Senate.

OFFICE-HUNTERS.

Quite a number of Republican members of Congress were together a few evenings since, when it was agreed that all applications for office under LINCOLN at present should be firmly discountenanced, and that they would do nothing for office-seekers until LINCOLN is inaugurated. This will have the effect to keep a large number of them from the city. Only few applications have been made thus far, as I can learn, which certainly indicates that the people just now care more for the preservation of the Union than office and spoils. There are not a hundred office-seekers in town at present.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The Committee of Ways and Means have determined to find out the exact condition of the United States Treasury. The subject is referred to three members of that Committee, who, with the coöperation of Gen. DIX, are investigating the matter. The Chairman of the Committee thinks that the true condition of the Treasury has never been exposed, and it will not be surprising to find the indebtedness of it much larger than has ever been imagined. The appropriations thus far reported from the Committee of Ways and Means diminish considerably the former ratio under the present Administration, and will make a difference of some millions in favor of the Treasury. Mr. SHERMAN has kept the estimates rigidly down to the necessities, which accounts for this great economy.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Numerous applications continue to be made by Postmasters in the Seceding States for supplies of postage-stamps. Before the orders are filled an affirmative response is necessary to the question, whether they do now and will continue to hold themselves responsible to the Government in conformity to the existing laws for all the postal revenues received by them. The orders have been filled accordingly, the Postmasters following the example of the Charleston Postmaster. Thus far postal communication with the South continues uninterrupted.

Judge GREENWOOD still has the tender of the Secretaryship of the Interior under consideration.

The Capital Police force has been doubled by the direction of the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, not because they thought this increase necessary, but in consequence, it is said, to quiet apprehensions in other quarters that an attempt may be made to seize the Capitol. The force altogether is only about twelve men.

Mr. COBB did not join his colleagues in signing the communication addressed to the Speaker, announcing the secession of Alabama and their withdrawal from further deliberations of the House.

The bill, which passed the House on Saturday for the payment of the California war debt, appropriates $400,000. It was incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities, and the appropriation was made on the principle recognized as to other States for like service.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day to consider the object of ex-President TYLER'S mission on behalf of Virginia, which looks to an agreement both on the part of the President and the seceded States, to abstain from all acts calculated to produce a collision between those States and the General Government, pending the proceedings initiated by the Virginia General Assembly, having in view an adjustment of the present difficulties.

In anticipation of official information from Georgia, concerning its secession, a majority of its Representatives have already signed the letter to be laid before the House, announcing their withdrawal from further deliberations of that body. Messrs. HILL and HARDEMAN, South Americans, have not yet assented to the communication.

DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 21.

A special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the *Republican* says that Congressman KELLOGG arrived there on Saturday night, and is in conference with Mr. LINCOLN. His object is supposed to be in reference to a compromise of the national difficulties. It is believed that the Republicans, with Mr. LINCOLN'S sanction, will propose holding a National Convention, and the restoration of the old Missouri line to California.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

EFFECT OF THE SECESSION OF GEORGIA—MARYLAND AWAITING THE ACTION OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 21.

Georgia's secession has struck a melancholy blow to the hopes of Maryland. We are now at the mercy of Virginia. If she secedes and no speedy compromise is made by Congress similar to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition, I have positive knowledge that the people of Maryland are preparing, independent of the Governor, to elect and convene a Sovereign Convention, which will certainly withdraw the State from the Union before Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration. I speak knowingly.

Marylanders pray for peace, but will not part from Virginia. Intelligent Virginians, fresh from different districts of the State—men anxious for the Union—tell me that nothing but a speedy Congressional concession can prevent that State from seceding. Maryland and Virginia withdrawn before the 4th of March must bring a civil war.

It is now understood that Gov. HICKS will promptly call a Convention if Virginia retires.

RESPONSE OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION TO THE NEW-YORK RESOLUTIONS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 21.

The Governor of Georgia sent to the State Convention this morning the threatening resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of New-York on the 11th inst.

After the resolutions had been read, Mr. TOOMBS offered the following:

Resolved, unanimously, As a response to the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York, that this Convention highly approves of the energetic and patriotic conduct of the Governor of Georgia in taking possession of Fort Pulaski by the Georgia troops; that this Convention request him to hold possession of said fort until the relations of Georgia with the Federal Government shall be determined, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of the State of New-York.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 21.

Explanations were made in the Convention this morning by the leading Coöperationists, which show that the Ordinance of Secession will be signed almost, if not quite, unanimously.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—P. M.

Judge NESBIT introduced in the Convention a preamble and resolution prepared by Hon. A. H. STEPHENS and Judge LINTON STEPHENS, as follows:

Whereas, The lack of unanimity in the action of this Convention on the passage of the Ordinance of Secession indicates a difference of opinion existing amongst the members of this Convention, which is owing, not so much as to the rights which Georgia claims, or the wrongs of which she complains, as it is to the remedy and its application before resorting to other means of redress,

And whereas, It is desirable to give expression to the intention which really exists among all the members of this Convention to sustain the State in the course of action which she has pronounced proper for the occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That all the members of this Convention, including those who voted against the Ordinance, as well as those who voted for it, will sign the same as a pledge of the unanimous determination of this Convention to sustain and defend the State in her course and remedy with all its responsibilities and consequences, without regard to individual approval or disapproval of the adoption of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance was then signed by all the members of the Convention, except about a dozen, who, it is believed, will sign it to-morrow.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Judge LINTON STEPHENS, and Governor JOHNSON have signed the ordinance.

A demonstration in honor of the secession of the State, is going on on a grand scale here to-night.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 21—P. M.

The secession of the State is hailed with great joy here. The city is illuminated to-night, and all the bells are ringing merrily.

The Washington Artillery fired a salute of four hundred guns this afternoon to celebrate the position Georgia has taken.

The military and firemen are out on a grand parade.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Delegates to the State Convention are arriving here rapidly, and the town is filling up with the people.

The secession sentiment prevails.

Various reports are in circulation regarding the arming of troops, from the North.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Monday, Jan. 21.

The State Convention adjourned to-day, to meet again at the call of the President.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY was appointed to-day, by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, Judge of Admiralty at Key West, *vice* MARCON, removed.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 21.

The secession ordinance of Alabama was read in the Senate to-day, and ordered to be printed.

Both Houses have adopted a reply to the Alabama Commissioners, to the effect that the Legislature is unable to make a definite response to Alabama until after the action of the State Convention.

Nothing else of importance was transacted.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Jan. 21.

Saturday was private bill day. Nothing of importance was done in the Legislature.

To-day the bill providing for a State Convention passed a second reading in the House, and comes up again to-morrow for the final reading.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 21.

A battery of sixteen thirty-two pounders is being erected here, and a foundry for the manufacture of cannon and shells is to be established.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

REFUSAL OF MAJOR ANDERSON TO RECEIVE PROVISIONS FROM THE ENEMY.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

The four soldiers from Fort Sumter, as witnesses in a murder case, on Saturday attempted to escape by jumping out of the Grand Jury room window. On leaving for Fort Sumter they were placed in a coach and escorted by a file of State soldiers to the boat.

Gov. PICKENS on Sunday sent a lot of fresh provisions to Major ANDERSON with his compliments. Major ANDERSON refused to accept them, but returned his thanks for the courtesy, saying at the same time that he would have to decline receiving anything until he knew what the Government at Washington intended to order.

Everything is quiet here this morning.

Five guns have been fired for the seceding States.

The effect of the secession of Georgia upon the people is very happy; but no demonstration has yet been made on account of it.

UNION MEETING AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

A great Union meeting was held to-night at the City-Hall, THOMAS J. STRYKER, Cashier of the Trenton Bank, in the chair.

PHILEMON DICKINSON, THOMAS S. ALLISON and E. J. C. ATTERBURY were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. Capt. J. A. YARD, during the absence of the Committee, presented and read the memorial to the New-York Legislature, which was received with cheers.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, deploring the state of the country; recommending, as a means of settling differences, the adoption by the people of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other pacific measures, with such modifications as may be deemed expedient; recommending the Legislature of New-Jersey to pass a law to take a vote of the people, yes or no, on the Crittenden resolutions; approving of the course of Virginia in appointing a Commission to go to Washington, and recommending the New-Jersey Legislature to do the same.

Mr. BELLVILLE then offered a series of resolutions reciting the wrongs against the laws and property of the United States by the Southern States in their rebellion against the Federal authority, commending the President and Cabinet in their efforts to put down rebellion, and in support of the Constitution and laws, opposing conciliation while the Federal authority is defied. The Chair very emphatically ruled the resolution out of order, as not coming under the call.

Mr. BELLVILLE then invited all who had voted for Mr. LINCOLN, and were not ashamed of it, to follow him, and organize a meeting in front of the Hall. At this point a large number left and organized outside, where speeches were made by Messrs. DEVEREAUX, OSMOND, BELLVILLE and others.

The hall was still crowded, and the meeting proceeded quietly to transact its business. The resolutions were adopted.

Speeches were made by Judge NAAR, C. W. JAY and others. A resolution of thanks to the chairman, who is a firm Republican, was adopted. He returned thanks, and spoke in terms of conciliation. Six cheers were then given for him, and the meeting adjourned. For a time there was quite an excitement, but the fortunate secession of a part of the meeting prevented a row.

THE TREASON INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

The United States Grand Jury resumed their sittings yesterday forenoon, and continued their investigations with a view to discover legal evidence, if any such exists, of treasonable designs or acts of treason on the part of any persons within its jurisdiction.

Among the persons subpenaed was Capt. LOVELL, late of the New-York City Guard. The recent resignation of this gentleman, and the prevalent rumor that he intended to accept a prominent position in command of Southern forces, were understood to be the cause of his being questioned. Several editors and *attachés* of City papers were also subpenaed.

The recent charge of Judge SMALLEY touching the law of treason, has attracted very general attention among railroad, steamboat and express companies, and great circumspection is now exercised to avoid the consequences of accusations of carrying war materials to the States which are in a hostile attitude to the General Government. The managers of the Hudson River Railroad have directed their freight agents at Albany and Troy not to receive any further shipments of arms except for the use of the Government. In consequence of this prohibition, a large invoice of arms recently purchased for account of some of the seceding States remains unshipped in Albany. Several other transportation and railroad companies are about to adopt similar precautionary measures.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE UNION.

WATERTOWN, Monday, Jan. 21.

Brig-Gen. S. D. HUNGERFORD, commanding the Sixteenth Brigade, Fourth Division of the New-York State Militia, has signified his willingness to respond with his command, comprising Jefferson and Lewis Counties, whenever required to uphold the Union, enforce the laws, and punish treason.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CALLED IN NEW-YORK.

Another private meeting of the Union League was held at No. 765 Broadway last night, at which a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, on some evening of this week, to express the sentiments of the citizens of New-York upon the present crisis. The discussion at the private meeting, last evening, was of a pacificatory character, in favor of conciliation, if possible, but for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws at all hazards. The public meeting will probably be held on Friday evening.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in the TIMES, from which it is evident that remarks of mine in answer to inquiries about the condition of political affairs in Florida, have been misapprehended.

In answer to such inquiries, I have said frequently, that I did not think *immediate* secession the desire or the sentiment of the people of Florida—that a unanimous movement of the Southern States for redress would have obtained a more cordial approbation among them—that the resources of the State were only equal to the expenses, and that a consequent increase of tax on lands and negroes was suggested. I am not aware that there was any motion in the Legislature to submit the ordinance of secession to the people. Such I believe, was the case in the Convention. I have, at various times, in reply to inquiries, given expression to my individual opinions on this subject, but I have never sought or desired occasion to do so, either through the Press or otherwise. I trust you will do me the justice to publish this correction.

JAMES A. PEDEN.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from Committee on Finance reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and asked to be excused from further service on the Finance Committee. He said it was evident that the party in the majority in the Senate would soon be changed, and he thought justice to himself and the Senate required him to be excused. [Mr. HUNTER has been Chairman of the Committee of Finance fifteen years.] He was excused.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions asking the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Laid on the table.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) was excused from service on the Territorial Committee.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.) presented a petition of citizens of Missouri, the signatures occupying fifteen quires of foolscap, wrapped in an American flag, inscribed, "Love to the North, South, East, and West;" asking the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Laid on the table.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.) asked that the Senate take up the message of the President in answer to his resolution in relation to his appointment of acting Secretary of War.

He also offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the reasons given by the President in his Message for not communicating to the Senate at an earlier day the fact of his having appointed JOSEPH HOLT Acting Secretary of War, are not satisfactory. Also,

Resolved, That the grounds assumed by the President for making such an appointment during the session of the Senate, are at variance with the whole spirit of the Constitution and with the true intent and meaning of the act of 1795.

Laid over under the rule.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) said in consequence of information authentically communicated, his colleague and himself deemed it proper to announce to the Senate that their connection with this body has come to an end. The State of Florida, in Convention duly assembled, has seen fit to recall the powers delegated to the Union, and to assume the responsibility of separate government. He was sure the people of Florida would never be insensible to the blessings and advantages of the Union when directed to the purpose of establishing justice and domestic tranquility and safety. They would also hold in grateful memory the earlier history of the Union. But they had decided that their civil and social safety were jeopardied by a longer continuance in the Union. Recent events had impressed them with the belief that there is no safety except in withdrawal. They would remember always the large array of noble spirits at the North, and their efforts to uphold the right. With grateful emotions and acknowledgments for the many courtesies he had enjoyed in this body, and with most cordial wishes for their personal welfare, he retired from their midst in cheerful approving loyalty to his own State.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Am.,) regretted acts which caused the separation, but justified the State. He deprecated civil war, but said that the South would never submit to degradation of constrained existence under a violated Constitution. He acknowledged a thousand acts of courtesy from the other side of the chamber, and from the true champions of right on this side.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) announced that Alabama had passed an ordinance of Secession, and said that this was an act of the whole people, a justified act, and charged the Republican Party as being the authors of the trouble which caused the secession. The Republican platform was regarded as a declaration of war against the lives and institutions of the South. It denied rights of equality to the Southern States, and placed them under the ban of such a Government, and held them up to the scorn of the civilized world. The people of Alabama would not submit, and, as he regarded it, the acts of his State as absolving him from allegiance, he should return to the bosom of his own State, and share with her her fortunes and her fate.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he fully indorsed what had been said by his colleague.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) rose to announce that, as the State of Mississippi had declared her separation from the Union, of course his functions were terminated here. It had been known for many years that he had advocated the right of secession, and that he was opposed to nullification. Nullification and secession have been confounded together. He argued against nullification, but claimed that a State had a right to secede. Mr. CALHOUN advocated nullification from his deep love to the Union, because he wanted a State to have some means of obtaining her rights in the Union. Gen. JACKSON only favored the execution of the laws in a State which remained in the Union. He (DAVIS) contended that "equality" in the Declaration of Independence referred to political classes, else why should our fathers have arraigned GEORGE the Third for exciting an insurrection. In parting from those around him he could say he felt no hostility to any Senator. There was not one of them but whom, in the presence of God, he could say, "I wish you well." He hoped and he was sure his people hoped that the relations of peace might be continued, though they had to part. He carried away with him no bitterness of feeling for any offence that had been offered to him, and if he had offended any one he was willing now in the hour of parting to offer an apology for doing so, and to make all the reparation in his power.

As the Senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi were about to retire from the Senate all the Democratic Senators crowded around them and shook hands with them. Messrs. HALE and CAMERON were the only Republican Senators that did so.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, of New York, (Rep.,) the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union was taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) withdrew his amendment creating the Territory of Jefferson.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.)—The bill being reported to the Senate from the Committee, again offered his amendment in regard to the Judiciary.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.) argued against any amendment.

Mr. SEWARD said that by all fair and just agreements Kansas ought to be admitted now. It was contrary to custom to introduce a provision like this into a bill providing for the admission of a State.

The amendment of Mr. FITCH was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Wigfall—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham Cameron, Chandler Clark Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—28

The bill was then read a third time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Bigler, Bright, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Latham, Morrill, Pugh Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade Wilkinson and Wilson—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Clingman, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—16.

The Crittenden resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) proceeded to speak at length in favor of their passage. He claimed that it was a right of the people to amend the Constitution. He then referred to the rise of the country from thirteen States to its present greatness; to the danger in which it now stands of disruption and ruin, and to the events that have added exasperation to exasperation in both sections, and until the South have come to the belief that their only safety lies in eternal separation. He then referred to the compromise of 1820, which gave peace to the country until 1850, when another compromise was effected. Then the Anti-Slavery party sprang up, and our troubles began. The raid of JOHN BROWN upon Virginia, the indorsement of the Helper book, the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and abuse of the Southern people followed, until at last a President was elected who affirmed and proclaimed these doctrines. Now, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida have seceded from the Union. Such is the distracted condition of the country, and our mission now should be to restore peace. Mr. BIGLER then proceeded to argue the necessity and propriety of a Convention of the people to adopt amendments to the Constitution. He urged Senators on the other side to consider the necessity of passing these or similar resolutions. In reply to arguments against these resolutions, he would say that these are extraordinary times, and demand extraordinary measures. He earnestly appealed to the Southern States to pause and consider if they could not obtain their rights in the Union. He claimed that the Territories ought to be opened to all the people of all the States. The country must maintain the Constitution, and accept the meaning of the tribunal who has the right to expound it. It was a fatal day for the country when a sectional party was formed. Disguise it as we may, the Republican Party has for its basis hostility to Slavery. One of the great difficulties is the abuse and insult heaped on the Southern people. They declared war against secession, and yet believed redress for the alleged grievances should be sought at the hands of all the people. He believed the laws should be maintained on this point. He agreed with the Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS,) yet how could we coerce a State? It would be war against fifteen States. Coercion was delusion. He referred to the troubles which fall mostly on the Border States, and closed by expressing fidelity to his own State.

Mr. CAMERON of Pensylvania, (Rep.,) said he should not make a speech, for though his colleague represented a great State and offered an olive branch of peace, yet Senators on the other side would not listen and respond. The people of that great State would do anything to save the Union. He was inclined to vote for the propositions of his colleague, and would do all he could to save the Union.

Mr. GREEN said the Senators on this side had so much confidence in the patriotism and devotion of the Senator from Pennsylvania that they did not think it necessary to watch him, but the other side did not want to hear words of patriotism and devotion.

Mr. CAMERON said he was sorry the Senators who left this morning did not wait till they had heard from Pennsylvania.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) asked if the Senator approved of his colleague's speech.

Mr. CAMERON—Very much; and I say to the Senator if it will save the country, I will vote for the proposition of my colleague.

Mr. SAULSBURY of Delaware, (Dem.) said he wished to say that the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. CAMERON) had manifested a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country and to the Union that he thought all might imitate.

Mr. CAMERON—I say to the Senator from Georgia,

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

COTTON AND THE COTTON TRADE.

The *North American Review* for the current quarter begins with an article headed as above. The history and statistics of this important staple are given in a brief but clear account, derived mainly from ELLISON'S *Handbook*, the latest authority on the subject. It is, indeed, a wonderful history. No other product of human labor—no other element in the commerce of the world—has played so momentous a part. In less than a half century the manufacture of cotton has quadrupled the wealth and power of Great Britain. In the same short period its culture in the United States has changed the current of events and controlled our national politics. Among the causes which have conspired to bring our country to its present critical condition, cotton stands preëminent. The change which has taken place in Southern opinion and feeling as to the nature and tendencies of Slavery, and the entirely altered tone of Southern language on that theme, began with the rising prospects of cotton, and have kept pace with the progress of that great staple. Such a change very naturally awakened the jealousy and called forth the remonstrances of the North. The purposely irritating assaults of the Abolitionists, and even the milder comments of those who could not but condemn the institution, while they deprecated all interference with it, reacted on the Southern mind, and by a process perfectly natural, drove it still further in the wrong direction.

When our Constitution was adopted, cotton, as an article of field culture and of trade, was unknown to the country. What if the products and exports of the Slave States had continued the same as they were in 1787? Suppose their principal contributions to general commerce were still, as at that time, tobacco, rice, indigo and wax. Who imagines that under such conditions the South would ever have stood where she now stands? Who doubts that long before this the whole Northern tier of her States would have been far on the road to general emancipation and universal freedom? Or, that even the States which lie nearest the tropic would by this time have been looking earnestly and hopefully forward to the day when they, too, should enjoy a like blessed deliverance? Most assuredly, the formidable attitude of the question which now confronts us, is due mainly to cotton. Other causes have had their share, and may have seemed more efficient. Motives of humanity, religious scruples, jealous feeling, personal and partisan ambition, sectional prejudice and sectional injustice, real or supposed, all these have mingled with more or less of influence in the process and have contributed to the combined result—and yet, as efficient causes, have all been interior and subordinate to cotton, the *primum mobile* of the entire system.

Very probably the people of the Southern States have been quite unconscious of the gradual change which this great cotton interest has been effecting in their opinions and feelings in regard to the whole subject of Slavery. Yet none the less demonstrable, as we apprehend the matter, are the change and its cause. The vast importance attached by the cotton-raisers to their great staple has, for years, been a matter of common remark. In their view, it has seemed to surpass and overshadow any other interest, and all other interests of the country. And, at this moment, is it not evident that all their fine air-castles of future sovereignty, trade, wealth and alliances, are built on imaginary cotton bales? Would they venture, or threaten to venture, on an enterprise so perilous, did they not hope and expect that, somehow, their cotton is to carry them through it? The Southern cotton crops have become, they tell us, so essential to the world that, rather than forego the use, slavery-hating England, herself, will eagerly join hands with the great Slave-trading Confederacy.

Should the menaces which now load every breeze from the Sunny South, prove more than empty threats, the cotton question will soon become the great question of the day. Our as yet confident belief is, that the dreadful issues of rebellion and revolution, of devastation and carnage, will be averted. As coming events shall cast their frightful shadow before, let us hope that the conservatism of the South will rise in its might, and that thousands of deluded Secessionists will pause and draw back from the abyss towards which they are now rushing. Heaven, in mercy, grant it! But suppose it is to be otherwise—suppose disruption to ensue, with or without war—is cotton still to rule? That a state of war, so long as it should last, would be all but fatal to the cotton-planters, is very certain. But suppose—impossible though it be—suppose secession peaceably effected, is the monarch's throne perfectly secure?

We have lately had occasion to demonstrate the utter powerlessness of King Cotton in an hour of trial like the present, and the essential weakness of every community, which, like the South, cultivates but one thing, and that a *raw* material, which they cannot convert into useful forms. If they would become truly prosperous and *independent*, our Southern brethren must diversify their agriculture and raise something to *eat* as well as something to wear. But there are other aspects of this great cotton question, destined soon to arrest universal attention, and which must deeply interest both the cotton-growers of the South and the cotton-traders of the North.

How earnestly England has endeavored to free herself from dependence on our cotton planters is well known. Wherever in Asia or in Africa cotton is raised or can be raised, she has lent her aid to increase and improve its culture. True, she has met with many difficulties. The costly experiments made in India, with imported seed, and under the supervision of experienced planters obtained from our Southern States, though not wholly unsuccessful, fell a good way short of their expected results. Both in quantity and quality, American cotton had an advantage, which it seemed likely to keep. This partial failure of British experimentation, has contributed largely to the overweening confidence of Southern planters in the cotton power.

But the English people are not easily diverted from any purpose which they have deliberately formed. If we are to have a Southern Confederacy, based on the cotton-trade, it may be well for its members to know, definitely, what are the *prospects* as well as purposes of their greatest customer in reference to this very important article. As to her purpose, there can be little doubt. If her hate of Slavery makes her even now reluctant to buy of us, would she be less reluctant to purchase of a nation wholly given over to an institution which she abhors? Nay, it is certain, if anything in the future is certain, that she would redouble her efforts to emancipate herself from all dependence on the Southern cotton-fields.

To what extent she has the prospect of such emancipation may be learned, in part, from the following facts. Apart from America, it is evident that India must be her main dependence for those supplies of the raw material which have become absolutely necessary to feed her thirty millions of spindles. In this vast outlying province of the British Empire cotton has always been raised in very great quantities. It may surprise some to be told that its present annual produce exceeds four millions of bales. As the average Indian bale is about 50 pounds less than the American, so much allowance must be made, when comparing the crop of India with our own. In respect of quality, the difference is still greater. The Indian cotton is short in the staple, and is apt to be in bad condition when it reaches the market. To a certain extent, this inferiority may be ascribed to peculiarities of the soil and climate. Irrigation and manuring will do much to improve the quality as well as to increase the product. Col. GRANT states, as the result of of his own experience and observation:

"Nothing appears more susceptible of improvement from culture and a regular supply of water than cotton. In fact, the cotton of the common field and that of the irrigated bed cannot be recognized as the same plant. Not only do the shrubs attain to an increased size, and bear more numerous pods, but each pod is much larger, and contains a much greater quantity of fibre."

Old works for irrigation have recently been repaired, and new canals for the same object have been made, producing a wonderful change and rich returns:

"In 1857 a joint stock company was formed in London to construct a canal for navigation and irrigation through Madras, Berar and Mysore, and another from the Malabar to the Coromandel coast, which will open four hundred thousand square miles of cotton-growing land,—a much larger area than is now devoted to cotton in the United States."

Hitherto, difficulty of transportation has seemed to be an insuperable obstacle to the increase and improvement of the East Indian cotton trade. Over many hundreds of miles inland, it is conveyed some eight or ten miles a day on the backs of bullocks to the nearest water, and thence by boats to the place of shipment. Imperfectly cleaned at first, saturated with water on the way, torn and stained, often with sand or stones inserted to conceal waste or depredation, the bales reach the end of their long, slow journey. To meet these evils, as well as to add security to those remote possessions, a system of railways, more than two thousand miles in extent, is now in rapid progress.

Another obstacle to the raising of cotton in India, and probably the greatest of all, has resulted from the tenure of the soil, and an iniquitous system under which half or two-thirds of the crop go for rent and taxes. Since the country passed to the Crown, surveys have been ordered, with the design of bringing the land of India under a system of rent which shall be just and fair. When this is accomplished, it will increase immensely the resources and wealth of that populous country. Let it be remembered, now, that the steady energy and boundless wealth of the United Kingdom are pledged to the prosecution of these great improvements—that she is carying them on at an expenditure of twenty-five millions of dollars a year—that she has a hundred and sixty millions of subjects to do her work—and that she is resolved, if the thing be possible, to raise her own cotton,—and we may see some reason to question the long-continued supremacy of our great Southern king.

Twelve years ago, Europe received, annually, from the East Indies, less than two hundred thousand bales of cotton. In 1857, the supply from that source had reached nearly seven hundred thousand bales. This large ratio of increase will, undoubtedly, be vastly augmented under the stimulus and the facilities soon to be furnished. In the words of the reviewer:

"It is safe to predict that in five years more the produce shipped from India will surprise the world. Were the export of Cotton from the United States to be arrested for two years, by a revolution or by adverse seasons, there is reason to believe that India *might be made to yield from her vast resources, nearly two millions of bales per annum to England.*"

But it is not to Hindostan alone that England looks for those supplies of Cotton which are to make her independent of the American planter. Cotton of superior quality is raised on the banks of the Nile. In 1855, Egypt contributed 251,000 bales to the European market, and this amount may be a good deal increased, when the immense dams now in progress, under scientific engineers, shall add fifteen feet in height to the annual inundation. In 1857, a Company called the Cotton Supply Association was formed in England, and funds were raised to carry out its objects. In less than a year this Society had sent nearly 6,000 bushels of superior cotton-seed to the Coasts of Asia and Africa, and to the shores of the Levant. Many hundreds of cotton-gins have been sent from England to the Western Coast of Africa, whence they find their way into the cotton-raising countries of the interior. In the Yarriba country, which lies between the Niger and the Atlantic, large quantities of cotton are raised for the market, and a superior article is sold for three to four cents per pound, with a handsome profit to the planter. Over the whole of the fertile and well-watered region of Sousan, stretching from the sources of the Niger to those of the Nile, with the Great Desert on the north and the mountains of the Moon below, cotton is known to grow spontaneously, and is formed into cloth by the negro women. And England, we are told, "is using every effort to divert the chiefs of this region from the Slave-trade to the culture of cotton. With the one hand she invites them to produce and sell the raw material, and with the other to receive the fabrics of her varied manufacture."

Nor is this all. Every scientific, every missionary explorer who leaves England to penetrate the African interior must go, like Ceres, with his pockets full of seed. LIVINGSTON, in his steam-launch, pushing up the Zambezi; BURTON and SPEKE in the heart of Ethiopia; and BARKIE on the Niger, take with them the cotton-gin and cotton seed. But enough for the present. We have pointed out a few of the omens which should comfort those who fear that some convulsion at the South is about to stop all the looms and spindles. How those omens should be regarded by Southern augurs is for them to determine.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 18th, you mention the arrest and committal of FREEMAN ORME on a charge of obtaining a watch from Mr. DUNN on false pretences. Permit me, as Mr O.'s counsel, to state that the pretended arrest was without any due warrant or process,—and that the examination will show the real motive in which it originated and the utter groundlessness of the complaint. Please publish this note as an act of justice to Mr. ORME, and oblige

Yours, &c., A. R. HADLEY.

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ALABAMA.

Peculiarities of Mobile—Its Facilities for Commerce—Want of Energy in the Population, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

Mobile is a city *sui generis*. With a population less than 30,000, it ranks third in the amount of its exports among the ports of the United States. Surrounded by a sterile country, its business is almost exclusively with agricultural products. With extensive pine forests all around it, producing the most valuable lumber, and large quantities of turpentine, its exports of lumber are constantly diminishing, and those of naval stores are insignificant. Sending abroad merchandise to the value of upwards of $35,000,000 in a year, its foreign imports scarcely exceed a million. Employing in its commerce some of the largest merchantmen afloat, few vessels exceeding about ten feet in draught ever come within 30 miles of the town. With the immense amount of business it transacts, three or four months in the year are a period of almost complete inactivity.

These peculiarities are nearly all to be traced to the fact of its being the commercial dépôt of a region, almost the sole export of which is cotton. In close proximity is the great City of New-Orleans, whose dealings being with a larger variety of staples, and with a vastly greater extent of country, its operations are conducted on a larger scale, and characterized by a bolder spirit of speculation. It is this course which draws away from the very doors of Mobile a business in naval stores alone amounting to more than a $1,000,000; no market for these articles which deserves the name existing in this city. It would not be far from the truth to say that the sole business here consists in handling cotton; in receiving it; advancing money upon it; storing it; weighing it; sampling it; compressing it; selling it; shipping it, and charging the planters for each of these operations. Of course, some speculation mingles with all this; but so accustomed are the business men to this routine way of doing things, that they indulge less in hazardous enterprises than any similar body of men through whose hands passes so vast an amount of property. They even have little to do with managing the merchandise which is returned for all that goes out of their port; for the dealers of the interior generally procure Mobile acceptances from their planting neighbors, and with these purchase their goods in Eastern markets, which goods, to a great extent, do not even pass through Mobile on their way to their final destination.

It is not surprising that under all these conditions Mobile should be almost a by-word for its want of energy and enterprise; but on more than one occasion it has had cause to congratulate itself upon this state of things, and on the whole Mobilians are rather proud of their town on the very account of its old fogyism. During the embarrassments of the Fall of 1857 the banks of Mobile (except one, which is not a bank of issue) did not suspend for an hour, and the heavy pay-day of the 4th of November passed without a protest. Equal good fortune has attended the commercial community here during the present—or perhaps some would say the *recent* crisis. But one circumstance has in this instance operated greatly to the advantage of Mobile. A large proportion of its cotton business is generally with the North, but, during the first months of the present season, so inferior was the quality of the cotton received here that Northern buyers found it difficult to make purchases suitable for their market, and went elsewhere; so that while, notwithstanding the short crop, the shipments from the other ports to the North are largely in excess of last year, the Mobile tables alone show a very considerable diminution in the amount of coastwise exports. Thus, though a great stringency was produced by the embarrassed condition of business which followed the Presidential election, the shock was less felt here than anywhere else. Money was hard to obtain, it is true. In other words, people could not run in debt, which is not the most severe of afflictions. The liabilities which were incurred in the month of September were to be provided for; but these were not large, because, owing to the inferiority of the early crop (it afterwards improved considerably) little cotton had been bought, and most of that had been shipped to England. Before pay-day—Dec. 1, 4—came round, most of these liabilities had been provided for; money was coming in from England, and during the month of December the acceptances given in October were arranged with very little trouble. Scarcely anybody, indeed, thought to inquire how the merchants got over the 4th of January. It is past; and nobody has made a bill during the last sixty days of which there was the least doubt that it could be met at maturity.

I have been rather prolix in this *exposé* of the commercial condition of Mobile, because I have wished to set forth as distinctly as possible the circumstances which have fostered such an independence of feeling in an important commercial metropolis; and without such a concurrence of circumstances I do not think it could have existed, for commerce is cowardly to a proverb. And I partially promised in my previous letter to touch upon other matters than politics, but which must be more or less influenced by the condition of political affairs. Just at present quite an anomalous state of things exists in the "cotton-trade." With the commencement of the week it was the general opinion that the secession ordinance would speedily follow the assembling of the Convention, and it was justly apprehended that embarrassments might arise about effecting clearances of ships which were loading in the port. There were about forty of these, or nearly forty thousand tons of shipping, some almost, some partially full, some just laid on, and some not discharged. Monday morning a rush was made to the Custom-house, and during that day and the next nearly every one was cleared; not merely with the cotton they had on board, but with that which they intended, or might find an opportunity to take. Some vessels even which arrived in the meantime, were cleared immediately; the number of bales, weight and value, being all sworn to in due Custom-house form, the whole amounting to about 95,000 bales of cotton, valued at some $5,000,000—the largest cotton business, I will undertake to say, that was ever transacted in two days; the larger proportion of the cotton, nevertheless, being still in the warehouses, some of it, perhaps, in the country; while not a bale of it has left the bay, nor is likely to leave while the present weather continues, for it is now about four days that everything has been enveloped in a fog so dense that the garrison of Fort Morgan could hardly see an enemy if they were already planting their scaling ladders against the ramparts.

The local situation of this city, its climate, and the habits engendered by its periodical alternations, energetic application to business, and total abandonment to repose, all tend to make Mobilians a pleasure-loving people. Yachting, the race-course, the drama, and all other scenes and sources of amusement, are liberally patronized, and it is characteristic of the place that the dull business season of three years ago was, in everything except business, the liveliest Winter ever known here. The present season, however, presents a different picture. The races which came off about a month ago were but indifferently attended, and the amount of money which changed hands was small. The reason for this it is not difficult to assign. At present the theatre is almost the only place of relaxation, the tribe of caterers for the diversion of the public having found that Mobile don't pay. The theatre, by the way, recently uncompleted in the place of that which was burned down last year, has had two star engagements, the second being that of the WALLACKS, which closed Saturday night, and this week the stock Company have occupied the stage with "Marco Bozzaris," a production of A. J. REQUIER, Esq. This piece, partly from its being the work of a gentleman of the city, and partly from its sentiment being considered highly applicable to the present times, drew a pretty good house at its first representation, and it is indeed a good acting play, and of superior merit as a literary composition; but after the first night the interest of the audience flagged. We demand excitement of the drama; and there is more excitement now without the walls of the playhouse than could possibly be produced within them. I doubt, indeed, if DICKENS' showman were to put his idea into practice, and "play Shakespeare" with wooden legs, whether it would draw; and, apropos, I have not seen an organ-grinder, with his monkey, on the streets this Winter.

But to return to "Marco Bozzaris;" in the concluding scene to-night, when the audience were listening for the alarm of the attack upon the Turkish camp, the loud roar of a real, live cannon burst upon their ears. Another discharge soon followed, and the few who may have known the cause, and the many who guessed at it—though I think most of them guessed wrong—broke forth with a round of applause, which the Turkish Pacha and the Grecian maiden must have regarded as quite uncalled for, as the crisis of the scene was yet in abeyance. Their look of amazement was so very blank and so very ludicrous that the house stopped applauding to smile. Presently the roll of drums and the rattle of stage musketry behind the scenes commenced, and the boom of the cannon mingled with it till it was over. It was a salute in honor of the secession of Mississippi, the news of which had just arrived; but many supposed it must be for the secession of Alabama.

That event, it is supposed, will take place to-morrow, or next day at furthest; at any rate, a Mobile editor telegraphs from Montgomery to his paper that the Secretary of the Convention—which is in secret session—has informed him that it will not be long delayed; and much obliged to him the Secretary must be for telling it. Yours,

ROBINSON.

FROM MARYLAND.

Feeling in the Rural Districts—Maryland and the South—Compromises—Secession Theories—The Fool and the Mortar, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

Having just returned from a visit to one of the most influential counties in this State, I have had an opportunity of witnessing the feeling existing among our rural and agricultural classes in regard to the "National Crisis." It is the universal topic of conversation; and "where two or three are gathered together," you may be sure it is the subject of discussion. The rules of good breeding, or good nature, are seldom violated, because shades of opinion, as a general fact, but slightly differ. Maryland, like "Desdemona," thinks she has a "divided duty;"—pray don't understand "Othello" to represent Black Republicanism. The citizens of our State are as loyal to the Union as those of any other within its confines; but it cannot be too strongly impressed that there is a sympathy here for the feelings of the extreme Southern States, and an earnest desire to see it appreciated at the North. The opprobrium which has so often been cast upon the "peculiar institution," and on slaveholders, we have shared with our Southern brethren, and all concur in thinking that they are somewhat justifiable in being more susceptible to anger and apprehensions than we are; for the amount of their interest, and the extent of their danger, are infinitely greater than ours. Maryland differs from South Carolina, as a grocer, who may happen to have a keg of powder in his store, differs from the proprietor of a powder-mill—neither would like to have a lucifer match scratched too near his combustibles; but it is easy to understand that while in the one there should be no admittance to visitors, except on condition of their coming in barefoot, or in felt-soled shoes, such a precaution in the other would be, not only unnecessary, but ridiculous. And so it is, that what might with us pass for a fair political or literary criticism, would with them be justly regarded as an incendiary document.

The people of this State, up to the present time, so far from holding those fierce prejudices which have been considered as characteristic of "Borderers," are as we would fain believe, a tolerable exponent of the *juste milieu* of extreme opinions. But, be this as it may, there can be no doubt, that if the Crittenden Compromise were carried, it would satisfy every one here. The opinion in Maryland certainly is, that by adopting it, the North would do no more than justice; but that it would be full and entire justice; taking away from all every reasonable pretext for dissatisfaction. I may go further, and say that with very many, the continuance of Maryland in the Union is supposed to depend upon it. Our people have confidence in Mr. CRITTENDEN, and they would take his remedy, with that implicit trust in its efficacy, which, in distempers of the mind, is certain to insure success. This Compromise once accepted by the North, we would soon know whether there are States predetermined to remain implacable; and if so, the people here would desire to part with them in peace: for it must be remembered, that almost every Marylander has some friend or near relative in the far South. Our emigration has naturally held a Southern direction, as the Eastern States have peopled the great West. A servile war—and no thinking man can conceal from himself that a struggle once begun must inevitably assume that character,—to the people of this State, is utterly abhorrent. A recurrence to the late revolt in India will illustrate this. No one, with Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins, stopped to consider who was right or who was wrong, when that conflict of races was begun. As soon would they have paused to consider a comparison between NENA SAHIB and Gen. HAVELOCK! Yet, in that case, the relation was remote; and the sympathy, though sincere, somewhat sentimental; while, between us and the South the closest ties of acquaintanceship and kindred exist. I doubt not but that you feel this, too, at the North—yet not in the same degree. Here it is, with few exceptions, a pervading sentiment, and can with readiness be taken advantage of by the designing. The ear of the ignorant man is assailed in various ways. He is enjoined not to oppose a Convention, because Maryland must move with Virginia, or else she will be taking sides with the North. If he modestly suggests that he wishes her to side with neither, but simply desires that she should remain loyal to the Constitution under which she has prospered, he has presented to him a metaphysical distinction between Government and Union; and is told that the latter being broken, the former is dissolved, and that patriotism demands that he should cling to that section where exists kindred blood and kindred institutions. Thus comes temptation in a very insidious and questionable shape! The answer to it all, you may consider sufficiently easy; but a contest in argument depends much more upon the skill of the disputants than the intrinsic merits of the cause.

That other theory of *destruction for the purposes of reconstruction*, you hear sometimes urged among us by a class professing, too, supereminent conservatism. Our institutions, say they, are a failure; and we had better act on the fact, and try another experiment. Their views are put forth with great gravity—a power of rhetoric, bye-the-bye, not to be despised. They assume authoritatively that the Union is gone; that the Government has failed; and as there is no denying that both exhibit considerable weakness just now, the blow is followed up by "Well, as this Government has failed, another should be formed on a different principle." A Union, constructed on the principles of secession, would, I trow, be rather a difficult piece of political masonry.

In spite of this kind of talk, good, hard, commonsense stands its ground, and without relinquishing its hold on what it feels to be right, looks occasionally with anxious eye to the North. If a decided expression of opinion should come from that quarter—an unmistakable willingness to compromise—all will be well! If not, Heaven only knows what will follow. The madness of some of the Southern people—their blind and unshaped purposes—furnish no grounds for believing that they will be restrained in their course. Wisely was it said (by CROMWELL, I believe) that "Men never go further in revolution than when they are ignorant of what they desire," and a wiser than he has declared, "Though thou bray a fool in a mortar, yet will he not depart from his folly!" Be it remembered by the advocates of coercion, that he nowhere recommends that a pestle should be brought to pound him. CECIL.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

AN IMPORTANT DISCUSSION BROACHED.

THE BASIS AND CHARACTER OF THE NEW SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, Jan. 17.

THE NEW CONFEDERACY.—As it begins now to appear quite probable that we are now to have a new Confederacy—the North and the South being no longer able to live together in peace—it becomes necessary to consider what we are to do, as regards the organization of a new Government. While the internal organization of each seceding State may be all-sufficient for local purposes, it plainly is not sufficient for what may be required of it as a separate, independent State. Therefore, whether each State is to remain separate, or whether the Southern States are to co-operate in organizing a new Government, it is necessary that there be immediately set on foot, by each one, some plan, either for its separate existence, or for the formation of a new Union of homogeneous elements. It is hardly probable that any of the seceding States will choose to maintain its separate independence, for any considerable length of time, but that each will set about forming a new confederation.

We presume that the *form* of Government will not be changed to any material extent. Our present form is dear to the people, and they are not yet prepared to accept a monarchy. What the great mass of the people want is a *good Government*, and the quintessence of good government is that which amply secures to each citizen protection to life, liberty and property, at the least expense. South Carolina has already proposed to her sister States the Constitution of the late United States, and has appointed her delegates to meet with others in a General Convention, for the purpose of organizing a new Government. Alabama has also passed a resolution inviting a Convention to meet at her State Capital on the 4th of February; and we presume that the Georgia Convention, now in session, after it shall have passed the ordinance of secession, will appoint delegates to the Montgomery Convention.

Before our Convention makes the appointment of these delegates, there are a few suggestions we desire to make to that body. When the present Constitution was made, near three-quarters of a century ago, it was supposed by its framers to be as near perfection as possible. Since that time a few amendments have been made, but now it is seen that we require additional amendments, which we might possibly have had forty or fifty years ago, could we have foreseen our present necessities, but which we cannot now get. We know that the men of this day may possibly not legislate wisely for our posterity half a century hence, but we most earnestly desire that the attempt be made to put new guarantees and provisions in the Constitution, to provide for the present, even if the near future holds out no shadow of evil. We hope that before the new Confederacy goes into operation, that we shall have provided additional safeguards against the violence of clashing interests, or supposed interests.

It must be well known now, that the interests of the Slaveholding States are not altogether alike, and a very few years may make them much more dissimilar than they are at present. And, first of all, *we desire it distinctly settled at the beginning, nominated in the bond, so that there can never* any controversy arise concerning it, that each *State may rightfully withdraw from the Confederacy*, at her own pleasure, without hindrance, *or even argument from her confederates.* To prevent after-claps we want this right of secession plainly written in the organic law.

The old Constitution contains a provision prohibiting the Congress from passing any law to prohibit the importation of Africans, previous to the year 1807. Some of the States passed prohibitory laws before 1808, but Congress could not. It did, after that time, prohibit this trade, and made it piracy—*which was altogether a misnomer.* But we believe that the *interests of the new Confederacy, and the fraternity between its different members*, which at last must be the great bond of Union, require a provision in the Constitution, *prohibiting forever to Congress, or to the States, the authority to legalize the Slave-trade, except by consent of three-fourths of the States.* When the new Confederacy goes into existence, (in fact, even now among the seceding States,) the old Constitution remaining of force, there is no law to prevent the importation of African savages; and this, therefore, must be a question of the first and greatest importance. Even with a constitutional provision prohibiting Congress and the States from ever legalizing the traffic, it might still go on, there being *no law* to punish those who might engage in it; and therefore it would well become the first Congress of the new Confederacy to enact a law making the offence punishable with such a fine as would effectually put a stop to it.

Intimately connected with this subject, though at first blush it may not seem so, is the matter of collecting revenue for the support of the new Government. We desire a provision then in the Constiution, directing that all revenue for the support of the General Government shall be collected on goods imported, (and even, perhaps, exported,) and from the sale of public lands, and *prohibiting Congress from collecting them by direct taxation of the citizens*, except in case of actual invasion or insurrection. We know very well that many who assume to be statesmen, are perfectly delighted at the idea of what they call free trade. But, in our judgment, there never was a more Utopian and impracticable theory advanced, so far as regards the great mass of the people of Georgia. The question of taxation is usually the most troublesome, with which politicians have to deal; but one fact stands out above all others in history, and that is, that Government expenditures *never permanently decrease*—they always increase. And the only idea about direct taxation, at all tolerable, is that the tax payer thereby knows exactly what he does pay, and may perhaps be more clamorous on that account for economy in the expenditures—but such economy is entirely a myth, often talked of, but never exercised.

Who, at present, pay the revenues of the Federal Government? The rich, who are willing to spend liberally, and that vast crowd of *proud poor*, who are ever straining to keep pace in expenditure with the rich. But the great mass of thrifty and well-to-do citizens, especially in the country, pay comparatively little directly to the support of Government. Some may say this is unjust and unequal, and that all should bear their burdens in proportion to their property. But a sufficient answer to this is, that the people are accustomed to the present mode of collecting revenue, and that they will not, because they cannot, bear the onerous burdens which will fall on them, in case of direct taxation. Resistance to taxation would be their rallying cry, and in five years they would destroy the system—or the Government.

Now let us illustrate a little. Georgia pays comparatively very little per cent. on property, as direct taxes for State, county and poor school purposes—from six and a half to eight cents on the hundred dollars for the State, and not more, perhaps, than eighty per cent. on that for all other purposes, outside of the cities. Still the State raises $400,000 annually in this way. What would she have to raise, as her part, if the new Confederacy determine on free trade and direct taxation? *The total revenue for the General Government would not be less than forty, and might rise to sixty millions of dollars annually, even in a time of profound peace.* For the first few years it might reach eighty millions; and if war ensue, of which there can scarcely be a doubt, the necessities of the Government would exceed one hundred millions. If there be eight States in the new Confederacy, Georgia would be required to raise at least *six millions* of dollars, in addition to which she pays now for the State. The man that now pays, in the country, fifty dollars, will then be required to pay *eight hundred.* If the Confederacy consists of fifteen States, still the Georgia planter will have to pay five, six, or seven hundred dollars, where he now pays fifty. How can he pay it?

The Georgia planter now, owning 50 negroes, 30 of whom are field hands, $8,000 worth of lands, and $8,000 worth of mules, cattle, provisions, &c., makes, on a run of ten years, $3,000 worth of cotton per annum, and pays taxes direct to the amount of, say, $70. Under the new *régime* he will have to pay $800 to $1,100. Every body knows that he could never pay it without selling a negro or two every year. Import more Africans, reduce the price of field hands to $300 and cotton to five cents, make his income $1,800, and he would destroy any government on earth, rather than bear such burdens as these. He could not bear them, and it would be folly to talk to him.

Now, let the Georgia Convention bear all these things in mind, when they *appoint delegates to the Southern Convention at Montgomery.*

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. T. R. WILTBERGER writes a letter dated Charleston, Jan. 15, which the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* publishes. He says:

"I am inclined to believe that there are at least 3,000 men under arms on the coast, and we have more provisions than can be consumed. The Commissary-General last week requested the planters not to send any more provisions, as they would be wasted. In our markets there is an abundance of edibles. Beef is selling from 10 to 12 cents per pound. Mutton, veal and pork are plenty. In fact, I think provisions are cheaper now than last year. You may judge whether provisions are high or not. To-day I bought a lot of ducks at 25 cents each. We may not have much Pennsylvania coal on hand, and I am glad of it. We have English coal, which is selling at $10 per ton.

Our army is made up of the flower of Carolina, and are all volunteers. We had last week, on one point, five hundred negroes, throwing up fortifications, and, in fact, they are doing all the hard work, at no expense to the State. The planters send them, and they are very glad to come and do it, as they say to keep the 'Yankees out.' This is the labor of that fellow SEWARD, who preached from Maine to Kansas that the Government had to keep the army for the protection of the South. I send you some of our city papers, from which you can gather an idea of our condition.

Last week I was alone in the store, both of my young men having gone to the war. One has returned, the other is still at Fort Johnson, where he has been for the past two weeks. Business has been very good."

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN FLORIDA.

The Pensacola *Gazette*, of Jan. 12, says:

"Fort Pickens is a very strong position, on the point of St. Rosa Island, on the eastern side of the harbor, and is only approachable by land on one side. Owing to the openness of the country, which is but a barren bed of sand, *a party attacking from that quarter would be very much exposed.* This position, five days ago, could have been taken by fifty men without a blow; to day, we apprehend, the case is very different. We are not able to state the exact force in garrison, but are not aware of any but Company G, of the Artillery, probably amounting to 60 or 70 men. If any reinforcements have been thrown in, the fact has not transpired.

At the Navy-yard everything *seems* to be quiet, and judging from appearances, the work is going on as usual. The smoke from the various engines curls up as quietly and gracefully as if perfect peace and quiet pervaded the country.

We learn that the guns at Fort BARRANCAS were spiked and the screws for elevating the pieces broken, before the abandonment of the place by the United States troops.

Every preparation is being made to defend both Forts Pickens and McRae to the last extremity. The store-ship *Supply* is anchored between the forts, and the United States steamer *Wyandotte* has steam up all the time, ready for any emergency.

No ammunition has yet been removed from the magazine in Woolsey, or from the shell-house in Warrington.

A fatal mistake was committed in not taking possession of these forts ten days ago, when it could have been done without firing a gun. Fifty men could then have accomplished what a thousand cannot do to-day. We do not pretend to say where this responsibility rests, but it will attach where it belongs. We feel assured, however, that no one here is chargeable with the blame, or responsible for the blood that this blunder may cost."

Elsewhere the same paper remarks:

"The 9 o'clock train last night brought 264 men from Montgomery, commanded by Col. LOMAX, to co-operate with the Florida troops in the capture of the public works at this point. The detachment consists of the Montgomery True Blues, Capt. ANDREWS; Tuskegee Light Infantry, Capt. R. MAYS; Independent Rifles, Capt. FARRIS; Wetumpka Light Infantry, Capt. J. R. LOOMIS; Montgomery Guards, Lieut. WHITING commander. We have never seen a finer looking body of men; they are composed of the flower of Alabama chivalry, and do not look like men whom the smell of gunpowder would make nervous. We understand another detachment is expected to night."

There are four home military companies in the little City of Pensacola, the Silver Grays, the Rifles, the Guards, and a Cavalry Company."

The Quincy (Florida) *Express*, of Jan. 10, gives the following account of the seizure of the United States Arsenal at Chattahoochie:

"On last Saturday evening, Col. W. J. GUNN, of the Seventh Florida Militia, received orders from Gov. PERRY to proceed at once to take the United States Arsenal at Chattahoochee, containing about 5,300 pounds of powder, 10 000 pounds of lead, 120,000 musket cartridges, a six pounder, 57 muskets, cannon balls, cartridge-boxes, &c., &c.

The Young Guard, Capt. JONES, was ordered out on the errand, and had a slight taste of soldiers' life. The spirit manifested by this young corps on the occasion is worthy of commendation. They were called together about 9 o'clock P. M., and commanded to prepare for an immediate march, they knew not where. In a few minutes they were all ready and seemed eager for a fray. On arriving at the Arsenal, and being informed that they had reached the point of destination, and finding no men to resist their attack, they seemed to be not very agreeably disappointed.

Sergeant POWELL, who was in command of the Arsenal, appeared much mortified at having to surrender, but having but two or three men, was unable to make any defence. In a spirited and patriotic address to Capt. JONES and company, he said that, had he their number of men, they would never have entered the gates of the Arsenal without their marching over his dead body. He was pained to see other than United States troops occupying it, but, from want of force, was unable to prevent it from falling into their hands. His conduct was very gallant and graceful, and he is without doubt a true and faithful soldier.

The Stars and Stripes were taken down, and the Lone Star flag hoisted in their stead, which had been kindly furnished by the ladies of Chattahoochie.

On Monday the Young Guard were permitted to return home, and the Chattahoochie Rifle Company, Capt. BIRD, were placed in charge of the Arsenal.

THE LEGISLATURES OF NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA.

GOV. LETCHER ON THE NEW-YORK RESOLVES—THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES VOTES TO RETURN THEM TO GOV. MORGAN.

GOV. LETCHER, of Virginia, sent the following message to the Legislature on Jan. 17:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Jan. 17, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

I have received a communication from His Excellency, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York, inclosing a preamble and resolutions adopted by that State.

The first resolution declares "that the Legislature of New-York tender to the President of the United States whatever aid, in men and money, he may require to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government."

This I understand to be a declaration of their readiness and willingness to sacrifice the men and money of that State, in the effort to coerce the Slaveholding States into submission to Federal authority.

The Governor and Legislature of New-York ought to know that the sword has never reconciled differences of opinion. Military coercion can never perpetuate the existence of this Union.

When the affections of the people are withdrawn from the Government, an attempt at coercion can have no other effect than to exasperate the people threatened to be coerced. Blood shed in civil strife can only enrich the soil that must speedily produce "a harvest of woe."

I cannot suppose, from what has occurred, that the President of the United States would be inclined to adopt a policy, which he must see and know could not fail to result in bloodshed.

I am satisfied that prudence and patriotism would induce him to reject all counsels and measures which would be calculated to bring about so great a calamity.

I have no idea, therefore, that he will accept the tender which has been so inopportunely and so ostentatiously paraded before the country.

Nothing that has occurred in the progress of this controversy has been worse timed and less excusable. If the Governor and Legislature of New-York desire to preserve the Union, a tender of men and money under the promptings of passion, prejudice and excitement will not produce the result.

At a time like this when the horizon is overcast with clouds, when darkness and gloom are gathering close around us, and when we behold nothing but danger on all sides, some little wisdom, discretion and prudence are expected from the representatives of the people. They ought, at least, to refrain from adding fuel to the flame that burns with the utmost intensity now. It would have been far better that these resolutions had never been adopted.

In 1798 and 1799, the action of Virginia was marked by calmness, dignity and an earnest desire to preserve the Union, without prejudice to the rights of the States. No feeling of resentment towards the other States was manifested by those great men in that day of peril and trial. No effort was made to produce estrangement between the different sections of the country, or to inflame popular prejudice. Their example is worthy of imitation when events are hurrying us on so rapidly into the dangers of civil strife.

Nothing but a sense of duty has induced me to transmit this preamble and resolutions to the two Houses of the General Assembly. The threat which is conveyed in them can inspire no terror with freemen.

JOHN LETCHER.

The message and accompanying documents were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, after the manifestation of opposition to printing the New-York resolutions.

In the House of Delegates, while Federal Relations were under discussion, the Speaker interposed, saying he held in his hand a communication from Gov. LETCHER, which bore so directly upon the subject then before the House, that he thought it highly proper to lay it before the body. He accordingly submitted a communication from Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, to the Executive of this Commonwealth, containing certain resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of that State.

Mr. ANDERSON did not know how to characterize these resolutions or the insolence of the Governor of New-York in sending them here. They have seen the action of this Legislature to resist any attemp

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

H. J. RAYMOND, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: Herewith I inclose certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, which would, I think, effect not a compromise, but a fair adjustment of the Slavery question in this Government—not only for the present, but for all future time. In conversation with neighbors and friends of every shade of opinion, from the follower of WENDELL PHILLIPS to the advocate of the reopening of the African Slave-trade, I have expressed the views which these amendments would embody, and they have received a fair degree of approval from all except those two extremes. They have been suggested from time to time in endeavoring to find a remedy for every evil growing out of Slavery, remediable exclusively by national means. So far as I can see, they cover the whole subject. They leave the question of Slavery to the States and keep it there, and take away from Congress all power to disturb it, and along with that power they take away all occasion for such disturbance. They put an end to the question of Slavery in the dock-yards and arsenals. They take that question forever out of territories. They give the South an undoubted Constitutional remedy for the recapture of fugitives from service, and secure to the alleged fugitive a fair and equal trial on all questions of law and fact in his case. They place a reasonable restriction on the desire for territorial aggrandizement.

When I say that these amendments would accomplish all this, I mean only that, so far as I can see, it seems to me that they would. Very likely in this I may be mistaken. But I cannot be mistaken in this: that nine-tenths of all the people of the United States desire most sincerely to place these questions where they will be beyond all legislative disturbance. If you would allow the insertion of them in your paper and permit public attention to be drawn to them by a few short, plain articles, explanatory of their scope and design, and of their necessity and justice, perhaps the public, once set to thinking in the direction of an immediate and final adjustment of the whole matter, might hit upon some lucky thought which would do up the business at once and forever, although the plan here suggested might be unanimously rejected. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

A. C. B.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 13.—1. Except as hereafter in this article provided, Congress shall make no law respecting involuntary servitude except for crime.

2. Congress shall make all needful rules and regulations effectually to prohibit the introduction of slaves from foreign countries.

3. Congress, in making all needful rules and regulations for the delivery up of persons held to labor or service in any State, by the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall provide for a just and equal trial of the issues of law and fact involved therein.

4. Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district as has or may hereafter become the seat of Government of the United States, but shall not abolish involuntary servitude while such shall continue to exist in the State or States by which such district was ceded. Nor without due compensation to the persons to whom such involuntary servitude may be due.

5. In all territory now belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the United States lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited. In all territory now belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the United States lying south of that line, such servitude is not prohibited.

6. In all territory now or hereafter belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the United States, either north or south of that line, whenever there shall be in an area lying in compact form of not exceeding seventy thousand square miles, a population sufficient for one member of Congress, according to the apportionment then existing, and when such population shall present a Constitution, republican in form, desiring admission, as a State, in this Union, Congress shall admit the same as such; but Congress may enlarge or diminish said area, with a view solely to the convenient form of remaining territory for future admission as States in conformity to this article.

7. No territory shall be acquired by the United States except by treaty, nor shall any appropriation of moneys to pay for any territory hereafter to be acquired, be valid, unless voted for by two-thirds of both houses of Congress; and every such treaty shall be provisional on such appropriation.

8. This article is unrepealable except by conventions in all the several States in this Union, assembled for that purpose, on the recommendation of Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses thereof shall deem such repeal necessary,

JAMAICA.

The Legislature—A Recess—Increased Difficulties with the Governor—Breach of Privilege—Judge Ker—Revivals—Steam Communication with Cuba—Trade—Baneful Effects of the Secession Movement on Mercantile Affairs here, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The Legislature being out of session, on a recess of a few weeks, the political storm, of which I have already given you full accounts, has subsided; but I am afraid the lull is only a silent preparation for fresh disagreements between the Executive and the two Chambers, whenever members again assemble to proceed to business. The proceedings of the House of Assembly, prior to the adjournment, manifested, most clearly, that the Governor will have to encounter many and serious difficulties in getting through the Legislative campaign. One cannot help regretting that whatever evil arises will result from the imprudent acts of His Excellency, and from no other cause. He would not let well alone, and instead of having an easy time of it during the remaining period of his rule—as he assuredly would have had but for the unfortunate course he has pursued—His Excellency finds himself in the unpleasant position of antagonism to the Legislature, having a House of Assembly that shows little or no inclination to work with him, and the country threatened to be left without a revenue.

The Legislature was in session for seven weeks, and adjourned without having done a single thing, if we except the passing of a bill to provide for the taking of a census. The Executive Committee, whose incapacity I referred to in my last, sought to relieve themselves of the pressing obligations of their office during the present session, by introducing bills to continue in force for one year the Revenue acts, which will expire in March next. As several of these acts require amendment, the Assembly appeared very loth to allow them to be continued in force. With a desire, however, to allow the new Committee time to prepare their measures, the House came to a determination to adjourn over the holidays, and accordingly sent a message to the Governor, requesting his sanction thereto. To the surprise of every one, the Governor refused his assent to the adjournment, on the ground that he had a measure of some urgency to submit. As the sanction of the Executive is not necessary to enable the Representatives of the people to enter upon a recess, and is only sought in keeping with an old established courtesy, the House immediately set the Governor at defiance, by passing a resolution that on its rising on a given day, it would adjourn to the 29th day of January, and accordingly, on the day appointed, did adjourn.

The "measure of urgency," which the Governor had to submit, turned out to be a bill to legalize the appointment of the Hon. Justice KER, that learned Judge having been found not to possess the legal qualification under an Island statute. Under other circumstances, the measure would have been passed, but in consequence of the Governor's discourteous conduct, it was immediately rejected. The next inprudent step, was to lay before the House a correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor, in which is shown a determination to exclude natives of the Colony, and persons who had practiced at the Bar here, from Judicial appointments. This correspondence quite exasperated the House, and was declared to be a "breach of privilege." After a warm discussion, the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. C. H. JACKSON, were carried by very large majorities:

e. That having taken into its serious consideration the message sent down to this House by His Excellency the Governor, on the 16th inst., and the copies of dispatches forwarded therewith, the House deems it its duty, in reference to the statements contained in those dispatches, to express its painful alarm at the attempt, by such dispatches threatened, to annul the solemn and deliberate provision of the Legislature of this Island, especially assented to by Her Majesty the Queen, that the members of the bar of this Island shall be eligible for promotion to the judicial bench of the colony.

2. That this House also deems it to be its duty to express its opinion and solemn conviction, that if the members of the bar of this colony are to be excluded from the bench of this colony, the legislative rights and independence of this colony will be violated, and grievous injustice will be inflicted on those colonists who have educated, and may have desire to educate their sons for the bar of their native country.

3. That this House hereby records its deliberate protest against the further carrying into effect of the unconstitutional dictum of the Secretary of State for the colonies, as signified in the dispatches referred to.

4. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will transmit them to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonies.

The revivals are spreading with great rapidity throughout the island, and I am happy to say that, under the judicious management of those clergymen who are favorable to the movement—for there are many bitterly opposed to it—they have been divested of much of the excitement and extravagance with which they were accompanied at the outset.

A sum of money has been subscribed here for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to GARIBALDI, in appreciation of his single-minded patriotism in bringing about the liberation of his country.

The Bishop has just returned from a visitation tour, and reports an extraordinary increase in the number of persons presented for confirmation, also in the number of marriages solemnized among the laboring classes. The Dissenting Churches also give like favorable reports. These are given as the happy results of the revivals.

I am happy to say that the enlightened movement of establishing steam communication with the United States, has been followed up by a similar communication with the Island of Cuba. A small steamer now plies semi-monthly between Kingston and Havana. I hope soon to see such intercourse opened up with all the sister islands.

Trade has been very brisk here during the Christmas season, but I am afraid the unsettled state of affairs in the United States will have a baneful effect upon mercantile affairs here. The banks have already "put on the screw."

The new year has opened with very favorable weather, and the public health is exceedingly good.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 62, 69, 70, 71.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 166, 178, 270, 92, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 125, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 147, 155, 159, 167, 169, 171, 181, 163, 272, 274, 278, 280, 284.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 28.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391, 139, 649, 613, 163. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 460, 672, 412, 498, 268, 144.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF HOCHREITTER FOR MURDER CONTINUED, AND STILL ON.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of Xavier Hochreitter was proceeded with. The testimony for the People had been closed on Saturday, and now Mr. Rankin, counsel for defence, opened briefly to the jury, saying that the testimony to be introduced he hoped would dispel any doubts which they might entertain concerning the prisoner. He should therefore ask for an acquittal at their hands.

Henry Koerner, the first witness for the defence, testified that on the night of the stabbing he was returning home from a house at which he had spent the evening, when he saw a fight in Essex-street, in which the prisoner and his son were engaged; he had seen them earlier in the evening at a saloon, where they had been so noisy as to call the attention of the proprietor, who had to bid them make less noise; at the time of the quarrel, witness saw no one stabbed, nor any knife used in any way; witness went with the officers to arrest the prisoner and his son; he did not see Mrs. Hochreitter pick up a "drill" or any other instrument to resist the officer with.

Joseph Urtz next testified that on the evening of the murder he had been in the saloon, mentioned by the last witness, where prisoner and his son had been conducting themselves noisily; witness and Koerner had passed away from that saloon seven or eight doors, when they saw the two Hochreitters; with them, near the house, was standing a young man in shirt sleeves; witness passed on a short distance, when hearing a cry, he turned around, and saw the prisoner just getting up from the ground; in a moment witness heard a woman's voice exclaim, "Oh, God, he is stabbed; at that moment, Koerner had young Hochreitter by the arm, and there was a great crowd gathered about; witness saw no one stabbed, nor did he see a knife or other weapon.

Charles Hockreitter, the prisoner's son, next testified that he is twenty years old. On the morning of Dec. 2, he came to his father's house at about nine o'clock. He himself lived at No. 29 Second-street. In the evening his father had said we will go to Wolfenberger's and have a glass of beer. Accordingly they went and drank the beer. They then went to Mr. Abel's, in Essex street, and drank another glass of beer. It was 7 o'clock when they started out in the evening. They had not been out before on that day. They then went to the saloon where the first two witnesses saw them. Mr. Endlein, the proprietor, told the prisoner not to talk so loud, but go outside if he would be so noisy. Soon after both the witness and prisoner went out, and proceeded toward the middle of the block. There the prisoner received a blow from behind; witness turned and saw three men standing near, and the prisoner lying on the ground; one of the men was in shirt-sleeves, and wore a black hat—another was a little smaller, and wore a dark jacket; the third one the witness could not describe, because at that moment he was knocked down from behind; he lay in the street and tried to get up; he was for a time unconscious; he soon felt that blood was running down his face; a great many people came behind him in a crowd; he then went to the street to find his hat, which was handed to him by some one; witness then wished to go home, but was led back by some one, who took his arm, and said, "you are arrested," afterward, the person let him go; he didn't see his father again until he got home, whither he went as soon as he was released, and told his mother he was stabbed; she arose and washed the wound; then, five or six minutes afterward, the prisoner came home, and asked his son if he knew who had beaten them; after his wounds were washed he went to bed; he was covered with a feather bed, which was commonly used for the purpose of covering; the officers then came and arrested him—his mother resisting them; witness was then taken to Klotz, who accused him of stabbing him—this witness denied; neither the witness nor the prisoner had a knife or sharp instrument, on the day or night of the murder, at all.

John Beirle next testified: That he was on the sidewalk when the prisoner was arrested; he had known the prisoner for three years, during which time he had borne a good character.

Sigismund Rostock was next called, and his cross-examination, which had been deferred at the time of the direct, was proceeded with. He was simply examined as to the circumstances of the arrest, in which he corroborated the accounts already given by witnesses on both sides.

Adolph Kraft was next called to impeach the testimony of Peter Egener, the first witness on the trial. Kraft testified to a conversation with Egener, which contradicted the testimony given by Egener, who swore that he didn't know any one by the name of Kraft.

Fifteen witnesses were then called, who testified, all of them, to the good character which the witness had borne in this country, as well as in Fatherland.

The testimony for the defence had not closed, when the Court adjourned to this morning, when the trial will be concluded. No other cases will be taken up to-day.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of José Varona, indicted for forgery, which occupied the Court during most of last week, was concluded late in the day. Several witnesses were called by the prosecution in rebuttal of the testimony introduced by the defence relative to the character of some of the witnesses for the people, but beyond this the testimony, yesterday, did not go. Judge Whiting, for the defence, summed up at great length, and Mr. Anthon closed for the people. The Court then charged the jury, who, at a late hour, had not rendered a verdict.

The Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—William Hayland, Thomas Maxwell, Michael Mackin, Chas. Overlander, Margaret Spence, James Christopher, James D. Collis, Henry Howland, Wm. Marsh, Wm. Hardy, Francis Timene.

For Grand Larceny—Robert Barret, Eliza Murphy, George Sherman.

For Forgery—Henry Wilson.

For Robbery—William Ferguson, Charles Ackerson.

For Rape—John Mullary.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

THE SLAVE BARK CORA.

In the case of Capt. Latham and others, the master and mates of the bark *Cora*, indicted for being engaged in the Slave-trade, a motion was made some days since to quash the indictment on two grounds, first, that an examination into the offence was pending before a United States Commissioner when the indictment was found, and second, that separate indictments should have been found.

Judge SMALLEY yesterday morning decided the motion, overruling both grounds of objection.

REVOLT.

Fourteen of the crew of the ship *Industry* were put on trial, charged with a revolt. The evidence showed that while the vessel was in the Indian seas the Captain undertook to punish the cook for some offence, by having water thrown on him from the hose, and that the crew interfered in behalf of the cook, and refused duty for several days.

The case is still on.

Liabilities of Stage Companies—Action to Recover for Personal Injuries.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly and Brady.

Andrew Stevens vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—This is an appeal from a judgment rendered at a trial term of this Court against the defendants. The action was brought to recover damages for alleged negligence on the part of defendants' servants, in upsetting the plaintiff just as he was getting out of one of the defendants' stages. It is alleged that, on that occasion, the driver started forward before the plaintiff had firmly planted his feet upon the pavement, and that in consequence the plaintiff was precipitated from the step, and thrown with violence upon the pavement, of which he suffered seriously. Upon the trial of this cause, there were several propositions presented by defendants' counsel to the Judge, upon which to charge the jury, all of which the Court refused to charge. It appears that, previous to this accident, the plaintiff had been suffering from a complication of diseases, among which were epilepsy and softening of the spine. Among the questions presented, was whether the sickness of the plaintiff alleged in the complaint, was caused by the injuries he received by the fall, or by previous existing disease. Decision reserved.

Andrews & Colly for defendants; Dewey & Savage for plaintiff.

The Indian Root Pills Again.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

George W. Comstock vs. *Andrew J. White et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants a judgment for the delivery to him of certain property, which he claims to own, and of the possession of which he claims that he is illegally deprived by the defendants, or in default thereof, the payment to him of the sum of $9,000, the alleged value of the property, and $5,000 damages for its detention.

It appears that, prior to Jan. 1, 1859, the plaintiff was a member of the firm of J. White & Co., then largely engaged in the manufacture of Morse's Indian Root Pills, and he now alleges that prior to January, 1859, he had purchased of the said firm, and then had in his possession, certain account-books, receipts, bills of account due, &c. which the defendants then wrongfully took from his possession, and continue to withhold from him.

The defendants admit that the plaintiff was a member of the firm of J. White & Co., and that the said firm was engaged in the manufacture of Morse's Indian Root Pills, and was extensively engaged in selling them throughout the United States and Canada, but deny that the plaintiff purchased the books, accounts, &c., as alleged, or that he is rightfully entitled to their possession. The case is still on.

James T. Brady, J. D. and T. D. Sherwood for plaintiffs; J. O. Halstead, A. R. Dyett for defendants.

Important to Lawyers—Costs on Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Justice BARNARD announced to the members of the Bar that hereafter he will grant costs on all motions heard by him; and that the only distinction he will make in cases is to order in certain instances, the payment of the costs to abide the event of the suit.

POLICE REPORTS.

A GAY THOUGH VENERABLE DECEIVER.

For some time past an old gentleman, known as Mr. James Whiting, has been stopping at one of the first-class hotels at Philadelphia, where, by his engaging manners and plausible conversation, he made many influential acquaintances, and invested himself with all the importance of unlimited wealth. Among those who gave him their confidence was Mr. A. H. Little, an extensive dealer in silk goods, at No. 325 Market-street. Mr. Whiting expressed his desire to purchase a valuable estate belonging to Mr. Little, and negotiations were entered upon with that object in view. While these were pending, the old gentleman incidentally remarked that he had determined upon making his wife and daughter each a present of a gold watch and guard-chain, and would like Mr. Little to recommend him to a trustworthy jeweler. That gentleman complied without hesitation, particularly as he had a very worthy friend in that branch of trade, who kept an establishment in the upper part of the same building where he (Mr. Little) conducted his own business. The name of the jeweler is Mr. Jas. Watson, and under the influence of a personal introduction from Mr. Little, he let Whiting have two gold watches and three chains, valued in the aggregate at $670, taking in payment a check drawn by the latter upon the Girard Bank, Philadelphia. It was after banking hours when the transaction took place, but early the next morning the check was sent to the bank for payment, when it transpired that there were no funds there credited to Whiting, nor had there been any. Mr. Little was informed of the matter, and, loth to believe that the venerable stranger had been doing wrong, he went to his hotel for an explanation. But he could not find him, and, after searching several days, he reluctantly made up his mind that he was the dupe of an imposter. In his mortification, he determined to spare no pains to affect Whiting's apprehension, and came to New-York to look for him. Arriving at Jersey City by the 10½ o'clock train on Sunday night, he took the ferry boat, and was fortunate enough to find on board the very person for whom he searched. Officer Clark, of the Third Ward, was, therefore, notified, and took Whiting prisoner. He will be sent to Philadelphia for trial. Not the least fortunate part of the arrest was the fact that the watches and chains were all found in the prisoner's possession.

A DISGRACE TO HIS CALLING.

It is generally believed that milkmen add to their receipts and increase the quantity of the commodity they dispense by making regular requisitions upon the Croton and town pumps. Such action on their part is tolerated, or looked upon as a venial sin, sanctioned by common custom. When, however, a dispenser of lacteal fluid so far exceeds his prerogatives as to appropriate funds belonging to another, he must expect to find himself entangled in the meshes of the law. Mr. John H. Pray, a driver and collector for Thompson W. Decker, proprietor of the Morrisania Dairy, No. 157 East Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday found himself firmly caught in the meshes aforesaid, and probably a long time will elapse before he is extricated. He is charged with having collected $20 from Mr. Luman R. Allen, due his employer for milk, and using it for his own purposes. He did not pretend to deny the truth of the allegation, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BURGLARY BY A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER.

On Sunday night, Mr. Peter Alt, keeper of a shoe store, at No. 64½ Carmine-street, and living in the upper part of the same building, was disturbed in his sleep by a noise proceeding from his shop. Suspecting that burglars were within, he armed himself, and cautiously went down to investigate. His suspicions were verified, and his feelings shocked by discovering that the rogue was a young man named Nicholas Vellinger, who had been working for him some time, and in whom he had placed great confidence. Officer Wilson of the Ninth Ward was called in, and took the young man into custody. Yesterday, failing to provide bail in the sum of $1,000, Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to the Tombs for trial. The prisoner had entered the premises through a rear window, and several pairs of ladies' gaiters were found in the yard where he had thrown them.

DISCHARGED.

In the case in which a complaint was, some time ago, made by George W. Thompson against a German named Charles Weber for grand larceny, in stealing a large quantity of gas-burners from "The Self-Regulating Gas-burner Manufacturing Company," and in relation to which an item appeared in the TIMES of Nov. 20, 1860, an examination has been going on for several months past before Justice WELSH, and has been concluded, and the case having been submitted to the Justice on the arguments of Mr. F. H. Upton, attorney for the Company, and Mr. R. Gillen, attorney for the accused, the complaint was dismissed and the defendant honorably discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 21.

$4,000	Treas. 12 p. c. N.	102¾	700	Reading R.	48¾
20,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	76	200	do	b30 48¾
1,000	do	76¾	100	do	48¾
10,000	do	b60 76¾	100	do	s10 48
5,000	Virginia State 6s	77¾	500	do	48
1,000	do	77¾	200	do	47¾
9,000	N. Carolina S. 6s	80	200	do	b30 48
66,000	Missouri State 6s	70	500	do	b10 48
6,000	Erie 2d M. Bonds	89¾	100	do	b60 48¾
9,000	Erie R. Bonds, '75	68	50	Mich. Cen R.	60¾
4,000	M. & F. 8 p. c. 1st M.		675	do	61
	P. F. Con. Bds	89¾	200	do	b10 61
1,500	M. Soc. 2d M. Bds	83	50	do	61¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	45	200	do	s60 60¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	18¾	12	Ill. Central R. S.	86¾
5,000	C. & T. S. F. 8s	75	25	do	s20 86
5	Bank of New-York	93	225	do	87
68	Mechanics' Bank	106	250	do	s10 87
55	Bank of Commerce	92	120	do	87½
10	Amer. Exch. Bank	93½	350	M. S. & N. I. gtd S.	35½
10	Metropolitan Bank	104	50	do	b30 35¾
10	Imp. & Traders' Bk	104	40	do	35¾
75	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	8¾	150	do	35¾
160	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	94	100	do	b10 36
50	do	b10 93¾	200	do	b60 36¼
150	do	b20 93¾	100	do	b30 36¼
50	do	93¾	50	do	34
100	Erie Railroad	s10 39¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10½
15	do	40¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 74½
400	do	40	100	do	b60 74¾
210	Hud. Riv. Railroad	49	10	do	74¾
100	do	b10 49	200	do	74¾
450	do	b30 49	200	do	s10 74
50	do	48¾	100	do	s30 74
200	do	s30 48¾	100	do	74½
207	do	48¾	300	do	b10 74¾
10	New-York Cen. R.	82¾	150	do	b30 74½
177	do	82½	333	do	s60 74
100	do	b30 82½	100	do	s60 73½
250	do	b30 82¾	100	do	s60 73½
200	do	s10 82	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	37½
50	do	s30 82	100	do	b60 37¾
200	do	82	200	do	37¾
100	do	b20 82	100	do	s10 37¼
100	do	81¾	250	do	37¾
100	do	s5 81¾	200	do	b10 37½
100	do	81¾	300	do	b30 37¾
250	do	81¾	100	do	b10 37½
200	do	s9 81¾	200	do	b30 37¼
350	do	81¾	110	do	37
50	do	b30 81¾	162	Chic. & R'k I. R.	82
350	do	s30 81	200	do	b10 62
100	do	s30 81¼	100	do	61½
250	do	81¾	100	do	s60 61¾
100	Harlem Railroad	16	200	do	s30 61¾
100	do	b30 16¾	100	do	s10 61¾
100	do	b10 16¾	50	do	b10 61¾
300	do	16¾	50	do	b15 62
125	Harlem R. Pref	41	345	do	61¾
100	do	41¼	1025	do	61¾
100	do	41¼	100	do	b5 61¾
300	do	b30 42	100	do	b60 62¼
100	do	41¾	350	do	b30 62¾
100	do	41¾	450	do	b10 62
350	do	42	65	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	78½
350	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	16¼	200	do	b60 79
100	do	16¾	550	do	78
100	do	b60 16¾	50	do	b60 78¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R	14¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. States 6s, '67	97	50	Reading R.	b60 48¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	76	100	do	b60 48¾
2,000	do	76¾	25	Mich. Cen. R.	61
2,000	Virginia State 6s	77	150	do	60¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	69½	200	do	s30 60
5,000	E. R. Con Bs., '62	68	50	do	60¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	96	100	do	s60 59¾
4,500	do	96¾	50	do	b30 60¾
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8 per cent. 1st M. S. F. conv't bds	99	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16¾
3,000	do	99¼	500	do	16¾
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	45	700	do	s10 16¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	93	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	35¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	80	760	do	b15 35¾
50	Erie Railroad	s5 40	40	Panama R.	117
200	do	40	50	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	86½
25	Hudson River R.	48¾	40	Cl., Col. & C. R., ex d.	94
300	Harlem Railroad	18¾	50	Gal. and Chic. R.	73
200	N. York Cen. R.	s60 81	500	do	72¾
50	do	s15 81¾	100	do	b60 73
200	do	s30 80¾	100	do	s60 72
200	do	81¼	150	Clev. and Tol. R.	37
400	do	81	100	do	36¾
300	do	s30 80½	200	do	b30 37
50	do	s60 80½	500	do	36¾
50	do	b60 81	700	do	36½
150	do	s30 80¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 61¾
650	do	s40 80	50	do	s60 60
150	do	80¾	40	do	60
100	do	80½	150	do	b60 60¾
50	Harlem R. Pref'd.	b30 42	150	do	b15 62½
200	do	42	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	77

MONDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 12:

Decrease in Loans	$3,090,995
Increase in Specie	3,137,795
Decrease in Circulation	289,628
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,539,813

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 21, 1860.	Jan. 19, 1861.	Jan. 12, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	123,845,931	126,034,520	129,125,515
Specie	19,233,444	29,598,783	26,460,988
Circulation	7,880,865	8,067,570	8,357,198
Gross Deposits	99,644,128	109,891,618	108,702,247
Exchanged	22,813,547	20,203,122	20,551,364
Undrawn	76,830,581	89,688,696	88,148,883
In Sub-Treas'ry	8,352,845	2,166,242	2,584,455

The Bank return shows the heaviest gain on the specie line of any week since the present import movement of Bullion from England began. As the average was a rising one at the close of the week the Banks probably had considerably over *thirty millions* on the opening of business this morning. To-day the deposits of Bullion in the Sub-Treasury on account of the awards of Saturday on the new Treasury Bills, was quite active, the aggregate exceeding two millions, and further payments are ready for Tuesday. The line of Loans and Discounts on the Bank statement is brought down over three millions. It is understood that the curtailment is mainly from the re-payment of the advances made by the Clearing-House Association under the arrangement of the 21st of November. This movement is a voluntary one on the part of the borrowing Banks, as the arrangement for the redemption of the certificates issued on the pledge of their Bills Receivable extends to the 1st of April. The Deposit line is nearly up to ninety millions, or about thirteen millions higher than this time last year.

The demand for Money to-day is partially improved by the Treasury Bills awarded at the close of last week; these bearing rates of interest which will justify temporary Loans on the pledge of the Bills at 6@7 ℔ cent. It transpires, on a revision of the bids at the Department, that only 29 ℔ cent. of the 11 ℔ cent. proposals is required to make up the $5,000,000, and such is the official notification.

The leading Bankers held Exchange firm on London, at 106@106¼ ℔ cent., but thus far only a moderate business has been done for the Boston steamer. There is no great variety of Bills offering, and the standard drawers are not disposed to do business except at the advanced rate, some of them believing in a further rise.

A heavy business was done on the Stock Exchange this forencon. The large and rapid advance at the close of last week, the extent of which was not fully made public until this morning, brought forward some *bona fide* sellers of cash Stock, in realization of the quick and very handsome profits made on the rise. Other parties were induced to make a turn on Short options, on the calculation of a reaction; while, on the other hand, a good many fresh orders to buy appeared at the Board, and kept the market strong until the close of the early session. In the Street, also, the demand for the leading speculatives was maintained, and the best prices of the day were paid up to the very meeting of the Second Board on New-York Central, Michigan Central and Rock Island. Immediately thereafter came a sudden fall of *two per cent*, which was first manifested on New-York Central, but soon extended to the Western Shares. The cause was not apparent, though assigned to private dispatches of an unfavorable political tenor from the South. The movement was of course the reverse of the Bank return, which shows unusual strength, but this was scarcely alluded to after the reaction set in against the market. The fall was no doubt accelerated by the prevailing feeling that the rise was pushed too high on Saturday afternoon, and maintained too firmly this morning, considering the temptation it held out for realizations. After the formal adjournment of the Second Board, the market was sold down *one per cent.* lower, making the extreme decline on New-York Central about 3 ℔ cent., and the same on Chicago and Rock Island, and 2 ℔ cent. on Galena, and 1@1½ ℔ cent. on other Share descriptions.

Later in the afternoon the excitement turned in the opposite direction, and the market went up 1@1½ ℔ cent, no special cause being discovered for the previous eagerness to sell. The closing rates were unsettled, but as near as we could get the figures at 4½ o'clock, stood as follows:

Central	81	Mich. Southern	16¾
Erie	38¾	Mich. Guaranteed	35½
Rock Island	60¾	Toledo	37
Hudson	49	Burlington	77
Harlem	16¾	Illinois Central	86¾
Harlem Preferred	41¾	Panama	117¾
Reading	47	Pacific	93
Mich. Central	59¾	Missouris	69⅞

The latest mail quotations received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, for Exchange on New-York are as follows:

	Premium.
Jan. 19. Philadelphia	⅛@⅜
Jan. 19. Baltimore	⅜@1
Jan. 19. Boston	Par. ⅛
Jan. 17. Waterford, Pa	1¾@2
Jan. 19. Washington, D. C	1¼@1¾
Jan. 17. Chicago, Ill	5 @5¾
Jan. 17. Milwaukie, Wis	6 @6¾
Jan. 18. Cleveland, O	1 @1¾
Jan. 18. Augusta, Ga	3 @3½
Jan. 17. Cincinnati, Ohio	¾@1
Jan. 16. St. Louis, Mo	6 @7
Jan. 19. Norfolk, Va	5 @5¼
Jan. 17. Savannah, Ga	3 @3¼
Jan. 19. Richmond, Va	5 @5¼
Jan. 17. Louisville, Ky	1 @1¼
Jan. 16. Montgomery, Ala	4 @—
Jan. 18. Columbus, Ga	3¼@4
Jan. 18. Charleston, S. C	3¼@3¾
Jan. 18. Montreal, Canada	¾@—
Jan. 18. Kingston, Canada	¾@—
Jan. 18. Washington, N. C	6 @—
Jan. 10. Aberdeen, Miss	4 @—
Jan. 17. Fort Wayne, Ind	6 @—
Jan. 4. Pekin, Ill	6 @—
Jan. 15. Kansas City	4 @—
Jan. 15. Kalamazoo	6 @—
Jan. 19. Alexandria, Va	5 @—
Jan. 12. New-Orleans, La	⅛ dis.

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

	Discount.
New-York State and E. Jersey	⅜@—
New-England	¼@—
West Jersey	1 @—
Philadelphia	⅜@—
Baltimore	1 @—
Interior Pennsylvania	2¾@—
Interior Marvland	1¾@—
South Carolina and Alabama	8 @10
North Carolina and Georgia	6 @—
Virginia and Tennessee	5 @—
Free Indiana	3 @—
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	1 @—
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	6 @—
Michigan	1¾@—
Louisiana	1¾@—
Canada	1 @—
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅜@—
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1 @—
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼@—
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	6 @—
Drafts and Check on St. Louis	6 @—
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 @—
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¾@—
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 @—

In advance of the publication of the annual report, the Directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey submit the following statement of the result of the year's business:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Receipts	$1,185 847 86	$971 702 14	$214,145 72 or 22 ℔ c.
Expenses	475,456 46	385,716 08	89,740 38 or 23 ℔ c.
Net earn's	$710,396 46	$585,986 06	$124,405 34 or 21 ℔ c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Giuramento.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Hunchback.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

IRVING HALL—Great National Concert.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Linda, the Cigar Girl—The Magic Trumpet—State Secrets.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Tippo Saib.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and His Brethren—What is It?—South African Aborigines.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard was last evening the scene of unusual excitement, on account of an order issued by Commander Foote to have the entire force put under arms and held in readiness to act immediately. The one hundred marines remaining there were accordingly mustered, under command of Captains Reed and Doughty, and with loaded muskets occupied the guard-house at the gate. On board the receiving ship *North Carolina* the guns were placed in position and shotted for immediate use, and every officer was ordered to be on the alert. In the Wallabout, and near the Navy-yard, several boats made their appearance shortly after dark, filled with policemen. Simultaneously with these ominous preparations at the Navy-yard, the military of Brooklyn in strong force were observed to be gathering at the new armory and also at the new arsenal, and crowds of wondering citizens assembled, anxious to know the cause of the sudden military display. During the evening it became known that there were apprehensions of an attack upon the Navy-yard by an organized force, with the intention of holding it in the interest of those favoring the Southern Secessionists. Portions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, of the Fifth Brigade, numbering over three hundred men, responded to the call of Major-Gen. Duryea, and held themselves in readiness to cooperate with the forces at the Navy-yard for resisting the apprehended attack. The movement was made at the request of Mayor Powell. They remained under arms until a late hour of the present. The force at the Navy-yard was kept under arms until all apprehension of an attack had passed. To-day a full battery will be placed on board of the *North Carolina*, and howitzers will be put in position to sweep every approach to the grounds. Strict military orders will be enforced, and every precautionary measure will be adopted to guard against surprise. It is impossible of course, at the present time, to say how much necessity may exist for these precautions.

A course of action has been initiated by the Post-Office Department which will touch more nearly the interests of the seceding States, should it become general, than almost any other which could be adopted. In consequence of the seizure at Pensacola of a special messenger from Col. Totten to the officer in charge at Fort Pickens, orders have been issued to discontinue the Post-office at Pensacola, and to curtail all the mail routes leading in that direction, so that all mail facilities shall be cut off. Everything connected with the office at Pensacola is to be forwarded to Washington, and all Postmasters throughout the country are to be instructed to forward letters directed to that place to the Dead Letter Office. This movement is, of course, bitterly denounced by the Secessionists, as to be deprived of their mail facilities, paid for by the General Government, is what they are not ready for.

Notwithstanding reiterated statements that Col. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, has sent a communication to the President, our correspondent at Washington telegraphs that he has *not* done so, and does not propose doing so at present. He has concluded to await the result of conferences now being held with the Administration by third parties.

Yesterday was an important day in Congress, and the proceedings will be read with interest. In the Senate, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, after reporting from the Committee on Finance the Indian Appropriation bill, was excused from further service on the Committee, of which he has been Chairman for fifteen years. Several petitions for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions were presented—among them one from Missouri, wrapped in an American flag, the signatures of which filled fifteen quires of foolscap. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, called up the President's Message, in answer to his inquiries relative to the appointment of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War, and offered a resolution censuring the President for his course, which was laid over. Messrs. Yulee, of Florida, Clay, of Alabama, and Davis, of Mississippi, announced the secession of their respective States from the Union, and their consequent withdrawal from the Senate. The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and it was finally passed. Yeas 36, nays 16. The Crittenden resolutions then occupied the attention of the Senate until the adjournment, and during the debate upon them the disposition to compromise exhibited on both sides was greater than at any previous time during the session. In the House, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, asked leave to present a memorial from Methodist clergymen of that State, asking for protection from religious persecution. Mr. Lovejoy explained that a clergyman had been hanged in Texas for his religious opinions. Considerable objection was made to its reception, but it was finally received and laid on the table. Letters from the Alabama and Florida delegations announced their withdrawal. A bill was introduced by Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, and was referred to the Post-office Committee, which provides for the suspension of all the postal laws in those States which have passed ordinances of secession, on the ground that the Federal laws cannot be enforced. Mr. English, of Indiana, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Thirty-three to take the necessary measures to carry into effect the Crittenden proposition. He moved a suspension of the rules in order that the resolution might be acted on immediately, but the motion was lost. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the neutrality laws so as to prevent the transportation of men and arms into a seceding State. Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, asked leave to offer resolutions declaring against the power of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that any amendment of the Constitution is unnecessary. The Democratic members expressed a desire to vote on the resolutions immediately, but they were withdrawn to make way for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, which Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, the Chairman, accompanied with a speech. He was followed by Mr. Millson, of Virginia, at the conclusion of whose remarks the House adjourned.

Major Anderson has still further commended himself to the confidence of his countrymen, by refusing to accept a tender of supplies from those who have seen fit to place themselves in a position antagonistic to the Federal Government. Gov. Pickens, it appears, on Sunday last sent him a lot of fresh provisions, with his compliments; but, while thanking him for his courtesy, Major Anderson declined to accept them, preferring to live upon "salt junk" until he received instructions from Washington, which would warrant him in receiving "aid and comfort" from those whom he could only regard as enemies. Matters at Charleston are reported as very quiet.

The resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of New-York, pledging the aid of the State to the General Government in opposing rebellious acts on the part of the Southern States, were yesterday sent to the Georgia Convention by the Governor of that Commonwealth. In response, the Convention passed a resolution presented by Mr. Toombs, approving the seizure of Fort Pulaski and requesting the Governor to hold possession until the relations of Georgia with the Federal Government should be determined.

In the State Senate, yesterday, no business of public interest was transacted. In the Assembly Mr. Pierce reported favorably the bill to prevent aiding, and abetting, and comforting enemies to the Republic. The bill was made the special order for to-morrow (Wednesday.) Mr. Pierce also reported favorably the bill to provide for the better enrolment and discipline of the militia of the State. Bills were introduced repealing the act in relation to the publication of legal notices; giving the Supervisors of counties power over the fees of Registrars, Sheriffs and County Clerks; giving the Long Island Railroad Company the exclusive use of piers and slips at Hunter's Point, and those leased to the Company in the East River. The report of the special Committee on Federal Relations was made the special order for Tuesday evening. A special Committee of five was appointed to inquire into the sufferings of the people of Kansas.

The vessel seen on fire by the ship *Scargo* recently arrived at Boston from Calcutta, and supposed to have been a steamer, it is now feared was the brig *Caura*, Capt. Pescad, from Gibraltar bound to New-York, she having left the former port Nov. 1.

There were only three Aldermen present in the Chamber of the Board when the hour for meeting arrived yesterday, and that body adjourned, therefore, for want of a quorum. In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution was adopted requiring the heads of Departments to furnish a list of their employes, by whom and at whose suggestion appointed, the amounts of their salaries, &c. A large number of other resolutions were presented and referred to their appropriate Committees, and, after a half hour's session, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

The Court-martial of Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was continued yesterday. The principal evidence was that of Gen. Hall and Major-General Kiersted, as to the custom of ordering out the First Division on occasions of public interest, celebrations, funerals, receptions of public men, and at other times other than for exercise. It appeared from the testimony that Gen. Hall now claims that the parade of his Brigade on the 11th of October, for the reception of the Prince of Wales, should be counted as one of the Brigade parades for exercise, called for by law, although evidence to that effect was not distinctly given, Gen. Hall declining to answer, on the ground that he might criminate himself.

Rev. Dr. Cartwright, the famous pioneer of Methodism in the Far West, delivered a lecture at Clinton Hall last evening which was well attended. Strong Union sentiments, uttered by the venerable lecturer, at the close of his remarks, elicited the most unbounded applause from the audience.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of Hochreitter, for murder, was continued and is still on. In the General Sessions the trial of Varona, for forgery, was continued, and the case given to the jury. At a late hour a verdict had not been rendered. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard has issued a notice that he shall grant costs in all cases to the prevailing party on the argument of a motion. The only question will be whether the costs shall be taxable at once, or be ordered to abide the event.

There was a very heavy business done in the Stock Exchange yesterday forenoon at the advance of Saturday, but later in the day the market tended downward, and considerable excitement was manifested at and after the Second Board, first to sell prices down, and finally to buy the market up again. New-York Central sold through the day at 81@81¼@82¼@79¼@81 ℔ cent., closing about 82 ℔ cent. Some of the Western speculatives moved about in the same proportion. Money was active for payments into the Sub-Treasury on the Treasury Bills awarded on Saturday, but as the Bank return shows an increased Specie line by over three millions, the supply comes easy. Foreign Bills, 106@106¼ on London, firm, but not active.

A reaction occurred in the market for Flour, which was less freely purchased at easier prices. Wheat was quiet and unsettled. Corn was depressed and cheaper. Less activity was discernible in Cotton, which was quoted steady. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Rice, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Provisions. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Natural Allies.

"Devil with devil damned, firm concord holds!" "For ourselves," says the Charleston *Mercury* of Thursday last, "*we look to the Abolitionists for the deliverance of the South.*" When the *Mercury* reads the speech of Wendell Phillips, which we publish this morning, it will see that it has substantial ground for its reliance. There is not a Disunionist in Charleston so eager for the overthrow of the Constitution, and the destruction of the American Union, as this man,—the head and front of Abolitionism in the Northern States. He hails disunion as the signal of deliverance for the four millions of slaves. He welcomes it as the rupture and utter repudiation of the unholy bargain of 1787. He has no words to express his joy at the reckless courage with which South Carolina has set fire to the American Union, utterly heedless of what gives him the keenest delight—the certainty of her own destruction.

There is one aspect of this speech of Mr. Phillips which gives us thorough satisfaction. It relieves and releases the Republican Party from all sympathy with Abolitionism. It vilifies and denounces Mr. Seward's profound regard for the Union and the Constitution with a degree of vigor and cordiality which must commend him still more warmly to the confidence and the affections of every American whose patriotism is not held entirely subordinate to his malignity. Mr. Phillips takes pride always in proclaiming that he is not a citizen of the United States. He has never sworn allegiance to its Government;—he never votes or exercises any political right or performs any political duty;—he hates the Constitution, the Government, the history of the country, and lives only to wage open warfare upon the American Union. From such a man political curses are so many title-deeds to confidence and esteem. He is no hypocrite; he affects no love for the country, no wish for its welfare, no thought or aim for anything but the utter overthrow of its Government. He has been working for years to accomplish this object,—and he is now fairly intoxicated with joy at the prospect of success.

It is a curious sight to see the Charleston *Mercury* and Wendell Phillips joining fraternal hands in this work of destruction. Each rejoices in the labor of the other,—each encourages the other to fresh exertions,—each relies upon the other for the aid essential to the consummation of his schemes. Yet they work thus in unison from opposite motives,—the one to perpetuate, and the other to abolish Slavery. Both see, however, that it is the Union alone which stands between these hostile sections and compels them to keep the peace,—and that it is, therefore, only by destroying the Union that they can hope to achieve their cherished wish to get at each other's throats!

Meantime we repose securely on the joint hatred of these fraternal fanatics, as the surest pledge for the value and permanence of the American Union. The great mass of he American people are not zealots nor madmen. We have a firm faith in the patriotism and common sense of the body of the people in every section and in every State. They may be misled by demagogues,—they may be betrayed for a time by selfish and unprincipled political leaders:—but in the end they will vindicate their rights, and protect their own interests. It may take some little time for *the people* to really understand the Disunion game in which they are just now made to play so conspicuous and suicidal a part. But they will eventually get at it, and, sooner or later, they will *vote on it*. It may take one, two or three years to reach a clear and distinct issue,—but whenever they do reach it, we have no apprehensions of the result. All we need is patience and faith in the people. We must not expect everything to be done instantly,—nor must we be alarmed if some things are now and then done wrong.

Meantime, we trust Mr. Phillips will continue his didactic denunciations of the Republican Party. He will aid very essentially in impressing upon the public mind, what is unquestionably the fact, that it is the only conservative party to which the country can look, under present exigencies, for deliverance from the perils by which it is menaced.

The Union and Slavery—Suggestions for a Southern Policy.

The *Tribune*, a day or two since, suggested a compromise of the Slavery controversy quite unique in its character, to say the least. It had the merit of being quite certain to exasperate the South, and to encounter the stern hostility of the North,—and thus was in perfect harmony with the *Tribune's* position, that no compromise on this subject can ever be made. Our neighbor proposes the purchase of the slaves in Delaware and Maryland, together with those of the States west of the Mississippi, including Louisiana, by the Federal Government. It is supposed that these States now contain about 600,000 slaves, and that the owners would do well to sell them for $100,000,000. We think that our cotemporary underrates both the number of the slaves and the price the owners would be willing to take for them. But supposing these points adjusted, why select these particular States as the objects of Federal bounty? Does the *Tribune* contemplate the secession of the remaining States? Nothing could be more abhorrent to them than this policy of surrounding them with a cordon of emancipated slaves. The South cries aloud against being inclosed by States filled with free white men, and the impression which must be made upon them by the proposition to hem them in by emancipated slaves, may be more easily imagined than described.

If Virginia, Kentucky and the States South of them shall follow the example of South Carolina, it may then become a question worthy of consideration, whether the retention of the States north of the Federal capital, and west of the Mississippi, on the terms suggested by the *Tribune*, may not be preferable to embarking in a civil war; but as an original proposition of compromise and conciliation, it strikes us as being admirably calculated to defeat the end proposed.

We do not believe that it is either just or wise to introduce into the discussions of the day any schemes for the abolition of Slavery. It must be distinctly understood that we of the North have nothing to do with that subject,—that we propose no Congressional action upon it,—but that we regard it as exclusively under the jurisdiction and control of the Slaveholding States. We have a right, doubtless, to suggest for their consideration measures which we think would renew their loyalty, promote their interests and secure their safety; but even this should be done in a friendly spirit and without needlessly disturbing their fears or their pride.

In the exercise of this right, we have more than once called attention to the obvious duty and policy of the South in regard to Slavery. We have admitted the impossibility and the folly of the immediate abolition of Slavery, and pointed out the ruin certain to flow from the sudden release of four millions of ignorant slaves from the dependence and control of masters, to whose care they have been accustomed for generations to look for the means of subsistence. We believe that the negro is susceptible of civilization, and capable of self-support; but time will be necessary to prepare him for these responsibilities. Slavery, by compelling him to labor, has ingrained into him the seeds and roots of civilization; but that arbitrary system, as it has heretofore existed in this country, by denying mental culture, and every other right, is utterly inconsistent with the development of the germ which compulsory labor has thus planted.

The South cannot hold itself guiltless, nor be at peace with the world, nor rest secure in its position, while Slavery remains what it is. *The great need of the South is a modification and amelioration of her system of Slavery.* We believe that there is not a people under the sun, enlightened, civilized, barbarous or savage, except the slaves of the South, among whom matrimony is not a lawful institution. But with a majority of th people of South Carolina and Mississippi, and with a third of the aggregate population of the Northern Slave States, this fundamental basis of all Christian as well as heathen society, has no existence. There is no law for the marriage of slaves. The union of the sexes, whether long or short, may be severed at any time at the will of the master. This state of things is simply monstrous. It would be a compliment to style it barbarous or even savage; since the comparison would imply that it was no worse than what prevails in other parts of the world. Southern men have admitted the enormity of the evil, and that a remedy should be applied; but from year to year the monstrosity is tolerated, and no one proposes a remedy. Families are separated and their members sold on the auction block, without mercy, and without shame.

Here, then, is a great reform needed, which, if adopted, would go far to soften the just indignation of the world against a people who tolerate such a crime against human nature. The marriage of slaves should be put on the same footing with that of white people; and it should be made a high crime to separate husband and wife, or parents and young children. This regulation would not interfere with the leading purpose of Slavery, which is compulsory labor. Neither would it prevent, though it might regulate, the transfer or sale of slaves from one proprietor to another; which would seem to be an essential part of the system.

Slaves should be allowed to learn to read, and for this purpose they should have the whole of Sunday guaranteed to them, and encouraged to go to Sunday Schools, subject to efficient police regulation.

They should be allowed to hold property, and be encouraged to invest their earnings in Savings Banks or otherwise, with the privilege of purchasing their freedom, if proved or judged capable of improving it, at a fair valuation. No State would suffer by tolerating such self-emancipated slaves on its soil, but if prejudices should remain invincible on this subject, emigration to Liberia, or to some tropical colony, might be made a condition of emancipation.

Now we have nothing to propose on this subject. It is one with which the Federal Government has no right to interfere,—nor would we advise or countenance any interference with it except on the application of the States interested, or with the sole intent of aiding them in such steps as they might volunteer to take in this direction. But if the Federal Government is to spend money at all in this matter, it should be done to *ameliorate*, rather than to *abolish*, the Slavery of the Southern States. Suppose the Government were to pay *twenty-five dollars* per slave in stocks of the National Government, to the authorities of each Slaveholding State which should inaugurate a system embodying the reforms to which we have referred,—not for distribution among the slaveholders, but as an Educational and Reform Fund, to be invested in internal improvements, including under that head the drainage of swamp-lands, as well as the construction of railroads and canals. The slaveholders, as the proprietors of the soil, would be enriched by the improvements, while all classes would reap benefits from them and from the unsurpassed educational advantages which so large a fund would secure.

The slave population of the South, by the census of last year, will not exceed four millions; and twenty-five dollars per head would amount to one hundred millions or thereabouts. To this sum might be added ten or twenty millions, by way of facilitating the collection of slaves into families, if that should be thought feasible, as it certainly is desirable. In many cases the husband and wife are owned by different parties, neither of whom would be able to purchase the slave of the other; and where this occurs the Government of the State might interfere with a loan or a small gratuity, by way of effecting a sale from one to another, or from each to a third party. Every Southern man is aware of the multiplicity of these cases, and the evils they entail upon Slavery. Thousands of families are thus separated by distances of three to twenty miles, in all parts of the South. In general, the father sees his family, if not more than seven or ten miles from his master's house, once a week; at greater distances his visits are one or twice a month; and there are cases in which the family union takes place only once or twice a year. Then the removal of either master to another State or district entirely breaks the family tie of the slave. These scattered families might be brought together, when the law should interpose to prevent the formation of others like them. The owners of female slaves are interested in their early marriage, and it should be made a condition that the parties united should have a common owner and a common home.

Slavery thus modified and ameliorated would become a very tolerable system, and would deserve the title of *patriarchal* which its friends claim for it. We think the Government of this great country could well afford to pay one hundred and thirty or forty millions of dollars for the sake of effecting reforms which are as essential to its good name abroad as to the cause of peace, justice and humanity at home.

We repeat that we have no thought of pressing these, or any other measures of interference with Slavery, upon the Federal Government. We make these suggestions merely to show that there are ways out of the Slavery troubles very different from those urged either by Abolitionists or by Pro-Slavery zealots. And if the time should ever come when the great mass of reflecting men in both sections can take up this question as one of practical statesmanship, instead of sectional controversy, there will be very little difficulty in adjusting it upon such a basis as shall command general assent at home and the respect of the world abroad. If the South should at once enter frankly and cordially upon the grand career of amelioration and reform, instead of finding foes at the North, they would find the whole country much more ready to grant encouragement, aid and support than they would be to ask it.

Russia in China.

When Russia came out of the Crimean war, it was, according to the views of the Western World, in a very mangled, tattered, shabby condition; very much out of pocket, very much in debt. She had been thrown, *a la Falstaff*, among all the dirty linen, into the horse-pond of disgrace. But those who knew her well doubted this extreme misery, and examination soon revealed that if she had been ducked, it had been with the luck of the Arab who, when thrown into the Nile, came up with a fish in his mouth! She had availed herself of a war with France and England to quietly and unobservedly acquire on the Amoor a territory worth six times as much as was lost by the expenses of the war and the partial cession of Bessarabia; and whose value, as necessary to her future schemes, was literally incalculable.

The great dream of modern Russia—if we may speak of a policy as modern which really dates from Catherine II.—has been a St. Petersburg on the Pacific, or a metropolis anywhere which would not be ice-bound six months in the year. The first advance on Northern China perfected the connection with the interior of Russia. Six cargoes of sugar brought in American vessels and conveyed to the great annual Tartar fair, were the first result of this advance. But they were still too far north for the open port. Another step must be taken.

The reader may have observed that, of late, Russia has been most industriously occupied in bestowing the most flattering attentions upon England and France. Nothing could be so generous, so energetic, so touching as the aid given by Gen. Ignatieff at Peking. The Russian burying-ground was cheerfully lent to the Allies, and, "not content with passive sympathy, the members of the Russian mission, its priests and servants, followed the remains to the tomb, mingling their tears and regrets," and so forth. "Nobly," says the London *Morning Post*, "did the Russians respond to the British. They evinced their horror at the barbarities perpetrated by the Chinese in burning words of grief and indignation." A score of fascinating courtesies are summed up by late British journals to the credit of Russia. The Muscovite has acted like a gentleman, thanks to—we quote from the same *Morning Post* article—"the humanizing influences of European and Western civilization." Exactly. *Our* noble example!

It would of course be most indelicate and discourteous to interfere with Russia's own little Chinese manœuvres at such a time. And she is not idle. All the while she has been "settling the frontier question" in a manner highly advantageous to her own interests. The whole sea coast of Mantchouria, down to the 42d degree of latitude, is now, according to the latest advices, fully Russian. We imagine that there are few who after this will not say politeness pays. Three years ago British journals could not sufficiently deprecate the advance of Russia on the Amoor. Now, "we have changed all that."

It is by no means to the disadvantage of American commerce or manufactures that this advance has been made. Long even before the Pacific shall have become the Mediterranean of the future, we may learn by a gain of annual millions the difference between having its eastern shore in the possession of a progressing race and of one which retrogrades.

The Piety of J. B. Floyd.

In our hasty review, published yesterday, of Mr. John B. Floyd's great confessional speech, delivered at the secession shrine of a Richmond dinner, we find that nothing like justice has been done to the severe spirit of pious invocation which marked almost every sentence of the unbosoming harangue. Thus, when the orator of the evening was proclaiming himself a traitor to the National Government from the hour of his having taken the oath of office, down to that of his ejection therefrom,—he interrupts the "loud applause," that follows, by ejaculating:

"This is God Almighty's truth, and God knows it."

Again, after he has been heaping ridicule, and the hate of a servant who has been detected in dishonesty and dismissed, on the head of the President who appointed him to office, and gave him all his opportunities for unholy gain, the sneering traitor lifts his voice above the shouts of "contemptuous laughter" excited by his degrading picture of Mr. Buchanan as "that good old man," to ask:

"Was there ever, since God made this earth, a man placed in so difficult a position as the President was placed in?"

Once more, while boasting of his perjury to the oath taken by him to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and his unswerving fidelity to the scheme of treacherously delivering up to his fellow-conspirators in the Cotton States the forts and arsenals of the South, this wonderful Virginia confessor rolls up the whites of his political eyes and makes this sublime announcement:

"I said it and felt it; and, as God's my judge, I would have given the blood of my life as soon as a chew of tobacco to a stranger in the wilderness, to make that good."

In yet another place, while depicting the inducements and temptations that he had held out to Mr. Buchanan for the purpose of securing the coöperation of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation in the foul plot for the overthrow and plunder of the National Government, the Ex-Secretary of Civil War describes himself as having wound up his appeal by this touching prayer:

"And may God Almighty, Sir, in providence decree that you may be on the side of the States!"

—the whole context making it clear that "on the side of the States," as understood by Floyd, meant on the side of the Cotton States and against the Union. We have, then, a *naive* confession that when Floyd found, or thought he had found, that the President could be won over to his views in regard to the holiness and piety of "peaceable" treason, perjury and organized rapine, "an agreeable thrill of happiness" passed through his heart, and he, Floyd,

"Earnestly returned thanks to God in prayer!"

He even became so enamored of the President at this point as to describe him to us in terms of personal rapture and admiration as a man "with a beautiful countenance"—this gush of tender affection being apparently called forth by Mr. Buchanan's prompt acceptance of the resignation tendered by Gen. Lewis Cass, of whose quitting the Cabinet the pious J. B. F. thus discourseth:

"I was sorry to part from him, God knows. * * * But when he left, I could not help cocking my eye and saying 'God speed you, old man, to the North!'"

All the foregoing illustrations of the Seceding Confessor's piety and pure reliance on Divine Providence, we have taken from the first column of a speech which is more than two columns in length. But the task is too nauseous to be further pursued. It is fearful to hear

"God's blessed name"

invoked as an incitation to civil war by one who only seeks in public ruin the concealment of those treacheries, robberies and corruptions which made the War Department, while under his sway, the official Gomorrah of our National Government—the Sodom of political virtue.

A Mysterious Disappearance.—We can no longer conceal our anxiety concerning the whereabouts of the Ex-Hon. Howell Cobb. Hardly a month since he left Washington amid a blaze of disunion pyrotechny. His homeward course was marked by scintillations as brilliant as those which a rocket throws off in its flight skyward, and at Augusta,—we believe that was the last place where the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury addressed crowds gaping with wonder at sight of the man who dragged the Government to the verge of bankruptcy,—he went out in a blaze of oratorical blue fire. Since then we have watched faithfully but vainly for his reappearance. Informal lists of delegates elected to the State Convention have reached us, but though Cobbs were there the name of Howell was omitted; the official roll of members followed, and our apprehensions became sadder as careful searching failed to discover this emphatic and euphonious name.

It cannot be supposed for one moment that after Mr. Cobb had sacrificed position, reputation and honor for the sake of his constituents, they would immolate him, and we can account for his sudden disappearance on a single hypothesis: The loose phraseology in which political newspapers are wont to express themselves may have given the impression that Mr. Cobb had benefited personally by the depletion of the national Treasury, and that he was traveling homeward with the proceeds of his peculations. Georgia abounds in lonely inns and unfrequented roads, and what would be easier than for some needy individual whose standard of morality was no higher than the Ex-Secretary's to do away with him, in the hope of sharing in his plunder?

Gov. Brown owes it to himself and to the State to clear up these horrible suspicions by prompt and energetic action. Let him at once offer a generous reward for the detection and conviction of the wretches who have been instrumental in disposing of Mr. Cobb. If Georgia were not out of the Union it would be useless to look to the General Government in an emergency like this, since Mr. Cobb's operations have so damaded its credit that we doubt whether a loan of $50 could be effected for such an object even at 30 per cent. interest.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mercadante's celebrated opera of "Il Giuramento," was produced here last night, and, being accepted with great favor, inaugurated brilliantly the new season undertaken by the associated Italian artists. And to this season we would direct particular attention. It has been commenced under circumstances generally regarded as unfavorable to its commercial prosperity. The times are admittedly out of joint, and fashionable people, it is said, are more scared—and perhaps more hurt—than any other. But whilst recording these facts we must remember that they have led to the formation of a company thoroughly economical in its *personnel*—so economical indeed that the principal artists are prepared to take nothing if that is the share a liberal public awards to them for much enterprise and effort. In the best of times it is objected that we cannot afford to pay the high salaries demanded by artists; in the worst of times we may, however, be able to pay nothing. So, on the whole, the prospects of the company seem to us to be good. If the season is a failure it will only show that New-York cannot support an opera at any price, and that the career of the Academy of Music is ended.

The performance last evening was a satisfactory one. Madame Colson was in excellent voice; Miss Phillips pleasantly clean in her execution, but frequently faulty in intonation. Messrs. Bateoli and Ferri gave complete satisfaction to the audience, and the orchestra was all that could be desired. The pressure on our columns to-day limits our opportunity to the bare record of the production of the "Giuramento." We have necessarily much to say which must be deferred to another opportunity.

The opera will be repeated to-night at the Brooklyn Academy.

The Tempest.—We are requested to state that Rev. Mr. Hudson will lecture on "The Tempest" this evening, at Clinton Hall, and not on a "Winter's Tale," as erroneously announced.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 21.

The attendance was light.

The bill to make an appropriation to redeem the State stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad was reported favorably.

Mr. Goss introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts and awards.

Mr. Spinola introduced a bill allowing the Brooklyn City Hospital to invest money bequeathed to the Hospital in bond and mortgage.

No other business of importance was transacted.

The Clerk of the Senate has appointed George W. Palmer, of Chautauque, a Deputy Clerk, in place of Louis B. Sessions, resigned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House was rather slimly attended.

Mr. Pierce reported favorably, without amendment, the bill to prevent aiding, and abetting, and comforting enemies to the Republic, and moved that it be the special order for Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Pierce also reported favorably the bill to provide for the better enrollment and discipline of the militia of the State. He stated that both bills had been unanimously approved by the Committee, with the exception of Mr. Webster, who was not present at the meeting.

The Registrar of New-York City, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, inquiring into the amount of fees received at that office, sent in an account of the receipts, since the 1st of January, seventeen days, that being the time he has held the office, and not having had access to the books of his predecessor.

Hon. John Kelly, Sheriff of New-York, also sent in a communication, stating that the account required from his office would be submitted cheerfully at the earliest moment the clerical work could be completed.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill, giving the Supervisors of the several counties of the State power over the fees of Registrars, Sheriffs and County Clerks, and to regulate their fees and salaries.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill amending the law relative to voluntary assignments, known as the two-thirds law, by requiring the consent of one-third of the creditors only, to entitle the debtor to the benefits of the act, and two-thirds when the debtor holds a fiduciary relation.

Mr. Townsend introduced a bill to amend the Long Island Railroad Charter. It gives the corporation the exclusive use and occupancy of the piers and slips at Hunter's Point, and those leased to the Company on the East River.

Mr. Corning introduced a bill, compelling the plaintiffs in actions for assault, slander, and false imprisonment, to give bonds to the amount of $250, at the demand of the defendant, for costs of action if unsuccessful.

Mr. Robinson moved to make a report from the Committee on Federal Relations. It was made the special order in Committee of the Whole in the House on Tuesday evening, and to hold a session for that purpose.

Messrs. Rich, Ferry, Benedict and H. Smith endeavored to postpone the consideration of the report. H. Smith moved to lay the subject on the table, which was lost by a vote of 31 to 47, and Mr. Robinson's motion was adopted—49 to 17.

Mr. Townsend moved for the report from the Directors of the receipts, expenditures, &c., for five years, of the Flushing and Newtown Turnpike Company. Agreed to.

Mr. Turner moved for a select Committee of five to inquire into the sufferings of the people of Kansas, and report to the House. Adopted.

Mr. Darcy offered resolutions expressing the sympathy of the House in the affliction in the family of Hon. C. B. Woodruff, one of its members, in the loss of a beloved child.

Similar resolutions were passed in reference to a like affliction in the family of J. T. Lamberaux.

The resolution for a joint Committee to revise the law in regard to the number and pay of Legislative officers was adopted.

The Steamer Wm. Jenkins Burnt.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 21.

A private dispatch says that the steamer *Wm. Jenkins*, of the Baltimore and Boston line, sister ship to the *Joseph Whitney*, which was chartered by the Government, has been burnt at Savannah. Particulars are not received, but it is understood that the burning was accidental. The *Wm. Jenkins* went to Savannah from this port.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 21.

The dispatch about the burning of the steamer *Wm. Jenkins*, is confirmed. Her cargo was mostly intended for Charleston. She was not chartered by the Government. Private accounts say the vessel cost $160,000, and that she is not insured by her agents. It is presumed, however, that the stock holders are insured.

The steamer *William Jenkins*, burnt at Savannah, cost $60,000. She was insured, and is a total loss.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 21.

A private dispatch from Savannah states that the steamship *W. Jenkins*, of and from Boston, was burned at Savannah on Saturday night. She had partly discharged her cargo.

Steamer Cora Anderson Sunk.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 21.

The steamer *Cora Anderson* sunk at Eagle Bend, forty miles above Vicksburgh. She had a cargo of 600 hogsheads of Sugar and 800 sacks of coffee, which is a total loss. The boat was valued at $20,000—probably insured.

The Case of Jackalow.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, Jan. 21.

Four witnesses were to-day examined on the part of the Government in the Jackalow case. They proved that the *Spray* was seen on the 15th of March, with Jackalow and the Lees on board. On the 17th and 18th the vessel was seen on her way to New-York, with Jackalow only on board. It was proved that on the 19th of March he went to a grocer in Brooklyn, and purchased one barrel of burning fluid, one tierce of rice, and nine barrels of crackers. When about to pay for these articles, he took off his boot, and took therefrom a roll of bank-notes, one of which was a fifty-dollar bill on the Mechanics' Bank of New-York, and wanted all specie in change.

These are the material points brought out to-day. A process was issued by the Court to Dr. J. W. Wiley, of Pennington, to act as interpreter. On application of Mr. Voorhees, one of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. E. H. Grandin was selected to assist in the defence.

News from Denver City.

Fort Kearney, Monday, Jan. 21.

The California Overland Coach Express for St. Joseph's passed here at 4 P. M. yesterday, with four passengers and mails, with Denver City dates of the 17th. The telegraphs received yesterday created much excitement. Parties who returned yesterday from San Juan pronounce the reported mines in that country a grand humbug. Letters to the same effect will be published to-day. The excitement is said to have been gotten up by traders in New-Mexico.

Edward Everett at Albany.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 21.

Hon. Edward Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver a public lecture before the law students in this city, Wednesday evening. He will be the guest of Hon. Daniel D. Barnard.

The Australasian Outward Bound.

Cape Race, Jan. 20, *via* Sackville, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, for Liverpool, passed here on Saturday at 10 A. M. The wind was blowing a gale from the westward, and she was not boarded.

Death of Rev. Dr. Lowell, &c.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 21.

Rev. Chas. Lowell, D. D., died yesterday, aged 76 years.

The *Journal* states that six thousand stand of arms have been sent South from Watertown Arsenal.

Fire in Ithaca.

Ithaca, Monday, Jan. 21.

The entire stock of goods belonging to S. D. Atwater was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Insured for $8,000. The store, belonging to Henry Hubbard, was badly damaged; insured for $3,000.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' ADDRESS.

[*Concluded from Eighth Page.*]

tars and coward and cowards let us proclaim our faith that honest labor can stand alone; its own right hand amply able to earn its bread and defend its rights, (applause,) and, if it were not so, our readiness, at any cost, to welcome disunion, when it csmes bringing freedom to four millions of hapless slaves! (Applause.) What a sad comment on free institutions, that they have produced a South of tyrants and a North of cowards; a South, ready to face any peril to save Slavery, and a North unwilling to risk a dollar to serve freedom!

Why do I see so little value on the Union? Because I consider it a failure; certainly, so far as Slavery is concerned, it is a failure. If you doubt me, look at the picture of its effects which Mr. SEWARD painted at Chicago.

Under it 700,000 slaves have increased to four millions. We have paid $800,000 000 directly to the support of Slavery. This secession will cost the Union and business fifty millions more. The loss which this disturbing force has brought on our trade and industry, within sixty years, it would be safe to call $500,000,000. Is the Union a pecuniary success? Under it Slavery has been strong enough to rule the nation for sixty years, and now breaks it to pieces because it can rule it no longer. Under it public morals have been so lowered, that while, at its outset, nine men out of ten were proud to be called Abolitionists, now, nine men out of ten would deem it not only an insult, but a pecuniary injury, to be charged with being so. Ever since it existed its friends have confessed that to save it it was necessary and proper to proper to crush free speech. Witness JOHN ADAMS' sedition laws. Witness mobs of wall-dressed merchants in every Northern city now. Witness one-half of the Republican Party lamenting free free speech, this hour, throughout the North.

Mr. SEWARD confessed, at Chicago, that neither free speech nor free suffrage existed in one-half of the States. No Northern man can trade, live or talk there. For twenty years men have been mobbed, robbed, lynched, hung and burned there solely for loving liberty; and while the Federal Government never lifted a dinger to prevent or punish it, the very States whose citizens have been outraged have been too indifferent even to remonstrate. Massachusetts, who once remonstrated, saw her own agents mobbed out of Cyarleston with her full consent.

Before the Union existed, WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON uttered the boldest Anti-Slavery opinions; to-day they would be lynched in their own homes; and their sentiments have been mobbed this very year in every great city of the North. The Fugitive Slave bill could never have been passed nor executed in the days of JAY. Now, no man who hopes for office dares to insist that it is unconstitutional. Slavery has turned our churches of Christ into churches of commerce.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the child of our earlier civilization, said the Union was worthless, weighed against that liberty it was meant to secure. Mr. SEWARD, child of the Union, says there are few men, and there ought to be few, who would not prefer saving the Union to securing freedom; and standing to-day at the head of nineteen millions of free men, he confesses he does not deem it prudent to express his "most cherished convictions" on this subject, while every honest man fears, and three-fourths of Mr. SEWARD'S followers hope, that the North, in this conflict of right and wrong, will, spite of HORACE GREELEY'S warning, "love Liberty less than Profit, dethrone Conscience, and set up Commerce in its stead." You know it. A Union whose despotism is so cruel and searching that one-half our lawyers and one-half our merchants stifle conscience for bread—in the name of Martin Luther and John Milton, of Algernon Sydney and Henry Vane, of John Jay and Samuel Adams, I declare such a Union a failure.

It is for the chance of saving such a Union that Mr. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS break in Washington all the promises of the canvass, and countenance measures which stifle the conscience and confuse the moral sense of the North. Say not that my criticism of them is harsh. I know their philosophy. It is, conciliate, compromise, postpone, practice finesse, make promises, or break them, do anything to gain time and concentrate the North against Slavery. Our fathers tried that policy in 1787. That they miserably failed is proved by a Capitol filled with knaves and traitors, yet able to awe and ruin honest men. It was tried in 1821, and failed. It was tried in 1850, and failed. Who is audacious enough to ask another trial? The Republicans say: "Conciliate—use soft language—organize, behind the door, bands of volunteers; and when we have saved Washington, we may dare speak out." That is good policy for midnight conspirators. But if we are a Government, if we are a nation, we should say: "Tell the truth! If coercion is policy, tell the truth. Call for volunteers in every State, and vindicate the honor of the nation in the light of the sun!" [Applause.]

The Union, then, is a failure. What harm can come from disunion, and what good?

The seceding States will form a Southern Confederacy. We may judge of its future from the history of Mexico. The Gulf States intend to reopen the Slave-trade. If Kentucky and Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland, and North Caroline secede, the opening of that trade will ruin them, and they will gravitate to us, free. Louisiana cannot secede except on paper, the omnipotent West needs her territory as the mouth of its river. She must stay with us as a State or a conquered Province—and may have her choice. [Laughter.] Besides, she stands on sugar, and Free-irade bankrupts her. Consider the rest of the Slave States as one power—how can they harm us? Let us see the ground of Mr. SEWARD'S fears. Will it increase our expenses or lessen our receipts? No, every one of those States costs the Union more than it contributes to it. Can it harm us by attacks? States without commerce or manufactures, and with an army of four millions of natural enemies encamped among them, have given bonds to keep the peace. Will they leave us so small and weak by going that we cannot stand alone? Let us see. There is no reason to suppose that the Free States, except California, will not cling togetner. *Idem velle, idem nolle*—to like and dislike the same things, says the Latin proverb, is friendship. When a great number of persons agree in a great number of things, that insures a union,—that is not the case with the North and South, therefore we separate; that is the case with the whole North, therefore we shall remain united. How strong shall we be? Our territory will be twice as large as Austria, three times as large as France, four times as large as Spain, six times as large as Italy, and seven times as large as Great Britain. Those nations have proved, for a considerable period, that they had sufficient land to stand on. Our population will be about nineteen millions,—more than the Union had in 1840. I do not think we were much afraid of anybody in 1840. Our blood is largely Yankee, a race that saved Carolina from her own Tories in the Revolution. [Laughter.] Without that hindrance, we could fight certainly as well as we did then; and then, with three millions men only, we measured swords with the ablest nation of Europe, and conquered. I think, therefore, we have no reason to be nervously anxious now. Indeed, Mr. SEWARD'S picture of the desolation and military weakness of the divided States, if intended for the North, is the emptiest lie in his speech. I said *lie*—I meant it. I will tell you why. Because one WILLIAM H. SEWARD said, last Fall, at Lansing: "We are maintaining a standing army at the heavy cost of one thousand dollars per man, and a standing navy—for what? to protect Michigan or Massachusetts, New-York or Ohio? *No, there is not a nation on the face of the earth which would dare attack these Free States, or any of them, if they were even disunited.* We are doing it in order that slaves may not escape from Slave States into the Free, and to secure those States from domestic insurrection; and because, if we provoke a foreign foe, Slavery cries out that it is in danger." Surely, the speaker of those words has no right to deny that our expenses and danger will be less, and our power to meet both greater, when the Slave States are gone.

Indeed, everybody knows this. And this trembling dread of losing the Union, which so frightens the people that, in view of it, SEWARD, as a practical man, dares not now tell, as he says, what he really thinks and wishes, is the child of his and WEBSTER'S insincere idolatry of the Union. To serve party and personal ambition, they made a God of the Union-; and to-day their inventions return to plague the inventors. They made the people slaves to a falsehood; and that same deluded people have turned their fetters into gags for Mr. SEWARD'S lips. Thank God for the retribution!

But the Union created commerce; disunion will kill it. The Union the mother of commerce? I doubt it. I question whether the genius and energy of the Yankee race are not the parent of commerce and the fountain of wealth, much more than the Union. That race, in Holland, first created a country, and then, standing on piles, called modern commerce into being. That race, in England, with territory just wide enough to keep its eastern and western harbors apart, monopolized for centuries the trade of the world, and annexed continents only as coffers wherein to garner its wealth. Who shall say that the same blood, with only New-England for its anchorage, could not drag the wealth of the West into its harbors? Who shall say that the fertile lands of Virginia and the Mississippi enrich us because they will to do so, and not because they are compelled? As long as New-England is made of granite and the nerves of her sons of steel, she will be, as she always has been, the brain of North America, united or disunited; and, harnessing the elements, steam and lightning, to her car of conquest, she will double the worth of every prairie acre by her skill, cover ocean with her canvas, and gather the wealth of the western hemisphere into her harbors.

Despite, then, of SEWARD'S foreboding, our Confederacy will be strong, safe and rich. Honest it will be, and therefore happy. Its nobleness will be that, laughing at prophets, and scorning chances, it has taken the prop from the Slave System, and in one night the whole fabric will tumble to pieces. *Disunion is Abolition! That is all the value disunion has for me. I care nothing for forms of Government.* No foreign State dare touch us, united or disunited. It matters not to me whether Massachusetts is worth one thousand millions, as now, or two thousand, as she might be, if she had no Carolina to feed, protect, and carry the mails for. *The music of disunion to me is, that at its touch the slave breaks into voice, shouting his jubilee.*

What supports Slavery? Northern bayonets, calming the master's fears. Mr. SEWARD'S words, which I have just quoted, tell you what he thinks the sole use of our army and navy. Disunion leave God's natural laws to work their own good results. God gives every animal means of self-protection. Under God's law, insurrection is the tyrant's check. Let us stand out of the path and allow the divine law to have free course.

Next, Northern opinion is the opiate of Southern conscience. Disunion changes that. Public opinion forms governments, and again governments react to mould opinion. Here is a government just as much permeated by Slavery as China or Japan is with idolatry.

The Republican Party take possession of this government. How are they to undermine the slave power? That power is composed, 1st, of the inevitable influence of wealth—2,000.000,000 of dollars—the worth of the slaves in the Union—so much capital drawing to it the sympathy of all other capital; 2d, of the artificial aristocracy created by the three-fifths slave basis of the Constitution; 3d, by the potent and baleful prejudice of color.

The aristocracy of the Constitution!—where have you seen an aristocracy with half its power? You may take a small town here in New-England, with a busy, active population of 2,500, and three or four such men as Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, riding leisurely to the polls, and throwing their visiting cards in for ballots, will blot out the entire influence of that New England town in the Federal Government. That is your Republicanism! Then, when you add to that the element of prejudice, which is concentrated in the epithet which spells negro with two "g's," you make the three-strand cable of the slave power—the prejudice of race, the omnipotence of money, and the almost irresistible power of aristocracy. That is the slave power.

How is Mr. LINCOLN to undermine it, while in the Union? Certainly, by turning every atom of patronage and pecuniary profit in the keeping of the Federal Government to the support of freedom. You know that the policy has been always acted upon ever since WASHINGTON, and it has been openly avowed ever since FILLMORE, that no man was to receive any office who was not sound on the Slavery question. You remember the debate in the Senate, when that was distinctly avowed to be the policy of Mr. FILLMORE. You remember Mr. CLAY letting it drop out accidently, in debate, that the Slaveholders had always closely watched the Cabinet and kept a majority there in order to preserve the ascendancy of Slavery. This is the policy which, in the course of fifty years, has built up the slave power. Now, how is the Republican party ever to beat that power down? By reversing that policy in favor of freedom. CASSIUS CLAY said to me, five years ago: "If you will allow me to have the patronage of this government five years, and exercise it remorselessly, down to New-Orleans—never permit any one but an avowed Abolitionist to hold office under the Federal Government—I will revolutionize the Slave States themselves in two administrations." That is a scheme of efficient politics. *But the Republican party has never yet professed any such policy.*

Mr. GREELEY, on the contrary, avowed in the *Tribune* that he had often voted for a slaveholder willingly, and he never expected the time would come when he should lay down the principle of refusing to vote for a slaveholder to office; and that sentiment has not only been reiterated by others of the Republican Party, but has never been disavowed by any one. But suppose that you could develop politics up to this idea, that the whole patronage of the Government should be turned in favor of Abolition—it would take two or three generations to overturn what the Slave-power has done in sixty years, with the power of aristocracy and the strength of prejudice on its side. With the patronage of the Government in its control, the Republican Party must work slowly to regenerate the Government against those elements of opposition, when, with them in its favor, the Slave power has been some sixty years in bringing about such a result as we see around us. To reverse this, and work only with the patronage of the Government, it would take you long to effect the cure. In my soul, I believe that a dissolution of the Union, sure to result speedily in the abolition of Slavery, would be a lesser evil than the slow, faltering, diseased gradually dying out of Sirvery, constantly oisoning us with the festering remains of this corrupt political, social and literary State. I believe a sudden, conclusive, definite disrunion, resulting in the abolition of Slavery, in he disruption of the Northern mind from all connection with it, all vassalage to it, immedinitely, would be a better, healthier and more wholesome cure, than to let the Republican Party exert thfs gradual influence through the power of the Government for thirty or sixty years.

We are seeking the best way to get rid of a great national evil. Mr. SEWARD'S way is to put down the Union as a "fixed fact," and then educate politics up to a certain level. In that way we have got to live, like Sinbad, with CUSHING, and HILLIARD, and HALLETT, and O'CONOR, and DOUGLAS, and men like them, on our shoulders, for the next thirty or forty years—with the Deweys and President Lords, and all that class of men—and all this timid servility of the Press—all this lack of virtue and manhood—all this corruption of the pulpit—at this fossil hunkerism—all this selling of the soul for a mess of pottage—is to linger, working in the body politic for thirty or forty years, and we are gradually to eliminate the disease! What an awful future! What a miserable chronic disease! What a wreck of a noble nation the American Republic is to be for fifty years!

And why? Only to save a piece of parchment that ELBRIDGE GERRY had instinct enough to think did not deserve saving, as long as 1789! Mr. SEWARD would leave New-York united to New-Orleans, with the hope, (sure to be baulked,) of getting freer and freer from year to year. I want to place her, at once, in the same relation towards New-Orleans that she bears to Liverpool. You can do it, the moment you break the political tie. What will that do? I will tell you. The New-York pulpit is to-day one end of magnetic telegraph, of which the New-Orleans cotton market is the other. The New-York stock market is one end of the magnetic telegraph, and the Charleston *Mercury* is the other. New-York statesmanship! Why, even in the lips of SEWARD, it is sealed, or half sealed, by considerations that take their rise in the cane-breaks and cotton fields of fifteen States. Break up this Union, and the ideas of South Carolina will have no more influence on SEWARD than those of PALMERSTON. The wishes of New-Orleans would have no more influence on Chief Sustice BIGELOW than the wishes of London. The threats of DAVIS, TOOMBS and KEITT will have no more influnce on the *Tribune* than the thunders of the London *Times* on the hopes of the Chartists. Our BANROFTS will no longer write history with one eye fixed on Democratic success, nor our Websters invent "laws of God" to please Mr. Senator DOUGLAS. We shall have as close connection, as much commerce; we shall still have a common language, a common faith, and common race, the same common social life; we shall intermarry just the same; we shall have steamers running just as often and as rapidly as now. But what cares Dr. DEWEY for the opinion of Liverpool? Nothing! What cares he for the opinion of WASHINGTON? Everything! Break the link, and New-York springs up like the fountain relieved from a mountain load, and assumes her place among decent cities. We mean no special praise of the English courts, Pulpit or Press by these comparisons; our only wish is to show that however close the commercial relations might continue to be between North and South, and in spite of that common faith and common tongue and common history, which would continue to bind these thirty States together, still, as in the case of this country and England, wedded still by the same ties, the mere sundering of a political Union would leave each half free, as that of 1776 did, from a very large share of the corrupt influence of the other.

That is what I mean by disunion. I mean to take Massachusetts, and leave her exactly as she is, commercially. She shall manufacture for the South just as Lancashire does. I know what an influence the South has on the manufacturers and Clergy of England;—that is inevitable in the nature of things. We have only human nature to work with, and we cannot raise it up to the level of angels. We shall never get beyond the sphere of human seifishness; but we can lift this human nature up to a higher level, if we can but remove the weight of this political relation which now rests upon it. What I would do with Massachusetts is this—I would make her, in relation to South Carolina, just what England is. *I would that I could float her off, and anchor her in mid ocean!*

Severed from us, South Carolina must have a Government. You see now a reign of terror—threats to raise means. That can only last a day. Some system must give support to a Government. It is an expensive luxury. You must lay taxes to support it. Where will you levy your taxes? They must rest on productions. Productions are the result of skilled labor. You must educate your laborer, if you would have the means for carrying on a Government. Despotisms are cheap; free Governments are a dear luxury—the machinery is complicated and expensive. If the South wants a theoretical Republic she must pay for it—she must have a basis for taxation. How will she pay for it? Why, Massachusetts, with a million workmen, men, women and children,—the little feet that can just toddle bringing chips from the woodpile,—Massachusetts only pays her own board and lodging, and lays by about four per cent. a year. And South Carolina, with one-half idlers, and the other half slaves, only doing half the work of a free man—only one-quarter of the population actually at work—how much do you suppose she lays up? Lays up a loss! By all the laws of political economy, she lays up bankruptcy,—of course she does! Put her out, and let her see how sheltered she has been from the laws of trade by the Union.

The free labor of the North pays her plantation patrol, we pay for her Government, we pay for her postage, and for everything else. Launch her out and let see if she can make the year's ends meet! And when she tries, she must educate her labor in order to get the basis for taxation. Educate slaves! Make a locomotive with its furnaces of open wire work, fill them with anthracite coal, and when you have raised it to white heat, mount and drive it through a powder magazine, and you are safe, compared with a slave-holding community educating its slaves. But South Carolina must do it, in order to get the basis for taxation to support an independent Government. The moment she does it, she removed the safeguard of Slavery. What is the contest in Virginia now? Between the men who want to make their slaves mechanics for he enhanced wages it will secure, and the men who oppose, for fear of the influence it will have on the general security of slave property and white throats. Just that dispute will go on, if ever the Union is dissolved. Slavery comes to an end by the laws of trade. Hang up your Sharp's rifle, my valorous friend! The slave does not ask the help of your musket. He only says, like old Diogenes to ALEXANDER, "Stand out of my light!" Just take your awkward proportions, you Yankee Democrat and Republican, out of the light and heat of God's laws of political economy, and they will melt the slave's chain away!

Take your distorted Union, your nightmare monster out of light and range of the laws of trade and competition; then, without any sacrifice on your part, slavery will go to pieces! God, made it a law of his universe, that villainy should always be loss; and if you will only not attempt with your puny efforts, to stand betwixt the inevitable laws of God's kingdom, as you are doing to-day, and have done for sixty years, by the vigor that the industry of sixteen States has been able to infuse into the sluggish veins of the South, Slavery will soon drop to pieces by the very influences of the competition of the Nineteenth Century. That is what we mean by disunion!

That is my *coercion*. Northern pulpits cannonading the Southern conscience; Northern competition emptying the pockets; educated slaves awakening its fears: Civilization and Christianity beckoning the South into their sisterhood. Soon every breeze that sweeps over Carolina will bring to our ears the music of repentance—and even she will carve on her Palmetto, "We hold this truth to be self-evident—that all men are created equal."

All hail, then, Disunion! "Beautiful on the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that saith unto Zion, thy God reigneth." The sods of Bunker Hill shall be greener, now that their great purpose is accomplished. Sleep in peace, Martyr of Harper's Ferry! Your life was not given in vain. Rejoice, spirits of FAYETTE and KOSSIUSKO! The only stain on your swords is passing away. Soon, throughout all America, there shal lbe neither power nor wish to hold a slave.

[Advertisement.]

Much sin and suffering might be avoided by a correct knowledge of our mental and physical condition. This may be obtained at any time by a phrenological examination at No. 303 Broadway, by FOWLER & WELLS.

[Advertisements.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGES, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are especially attended to.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFES IN NORTH CAROLINA.
Great Fire at Louisburgh.
LOUISBURGH, N. C., Jan. 9, 1861.

Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 20th December, 1860, a fire occurred in our town, destroying the whole business portion of the place except two stores. We had one of your "Patent Champion Safes," purchased about one year ago, which contained all the books and papers belonging to the firm; also, the private papers and notes of our Mr. BALLARD.

From the position in which the safe stood during the fire, it was subjected to an immense amount of heat, lasting several hours; and, although it was supposed by many of our citizens that the contents were destroyed, everything came out satisfactory, the binding on the books being the only part affected. We have ordered another one from your agent.

B. T. BALLARD & Co.

$1.000 reward is still freely offered to any person who can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

"Herring's Patent Champion Safe," the most reliable security from fire now known, is manufactured only by
HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.,
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia,
HERRING & Co., New Orleans,
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
The large Oil Portrait just completed, of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.
Gallery open till 9 P. M.
J. GURNEY & SON.

N. B.—The exhibition of the above picture will positively close on Saturday next, Jan. 26.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Fun, frolic and fashion at the Central Park. If you want to join in it, call at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," and get an outfit at any price you choose to name.
CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 43 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Bilious attacks of a most dangerous character are now exceedingly prevalent—often ending in fatal illness. Persons so predisposed should not delay in using HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They cleanse the whole system, and expel every vestige of disease from the blood.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

For Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism and Costiveness.—No remedy is superior to the
VEGETABLE PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH.
They Purify the Blood, and nip disease in the bud, and expel it from the body.
Sold at 25 CENTS PER BOX, at No. 294 CANAL-St.
No. 4 UNION SQUARE,
And No. 612 BROADWAY,
With full directions. German and English Almanacs now ready.

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.—No one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable *alterative*, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad, that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in market contain little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla or anything else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine, have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn, arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX; FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists, everywhere.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. B. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. He also has a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Countess of Landsfeldt.—Photographs of LOLA MONTEZ may be obtained by her friends at MEADE BROTHERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

PARKER—HOTCHKISS.—In Hartford, on Tuesday, Dec 18, at the N. E. Church, by Rev. Thomas H. Burch JOHN M. PARKER, of the steamer *City of Hartford*, to ELLEN M., daughter of Elisha Hotchkiss, Esq., all of Hartford.

DIED.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, JOHN, youngest child of Christian B. and Jane Woodruff, aged 4 years.

The friends and acquaintances will take place at the residence of his father, No. 27 North Moore-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

MORRISSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, MARY E. MORRISSEY, beloved wife of John J. Morrissey, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, also members of the Neptune Club, active and honorary members of Washington Engine Company No. 20, also members of Sylvian Lodge No. 265, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 Allen st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, ANNE, wife of John Taylor, Esq., aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts.

FALLS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, WILLIAM H. FALLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 West 24th-st., without further notice.

GALWEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, SOPHIA T., wife of Thomas Galwey, Esq., of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 48 West 20th-st.

VAN PELT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 20, Rev. Dr. P. I. VAN PELT, in the 83d year of his age.

The clergy, his friends, and those of the family, the members of the Historical Society, and those of the Veteran Corps, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 73 Hammond-st., on Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

PETERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, CHARLES PETERS, aged 61 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 213 West 18th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

POMEROY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, GEORGE A. POMEROY, eldest son of the late George Pomeroy, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 172 East 18th st., without further notice.

OOKERSEAUSEN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, suddenly, WILLIAM F., son of A. F. and Mary Ookershausen, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 137 Henry-st.

BURDON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, JANE PELTON, wife of Wm. Burdon, aged 46 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, Bergen Point, this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The Elizabethport boat, stopping at Bergen Point, leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11 A. M., and the Point on her return trip at 2 P. M.

JUDSON.—At Old Mill, Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Miss CAROLINE JUDSON, aged 28 years and 8 months.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 166
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 85, Jan. 21, 1861.
60, 63, 1, 39, 36, 62, 14, 15, 44, 8, 53, 71, 76, 37
Class No. 86, Jan. 21, 1861.
2, 34, 48, 75, 11, 5, 7, 51, 61, 20, 3, 12.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 21, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
FOR MAKING
BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,
No. 33 INDIA-STREET, Boston.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN
Is the result of careful chemical research. Bread of all kinds made by using it is light, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer, than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.
See directions in each package for making breakfast and tea-rolls, loaf bread, brown bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, muffins, apple pudding, Highland cake, Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.
For sale by all the principal druggists and grocers.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Etc.
The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather.
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 755 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

THE WISE FOR HEALTH ON EXERCISE DEPEND.—Begin the new year with a firm resolution to attend WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Terms, only $16 per annum.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
No. I.
A series of sketches under the above title will be commenced in the EVENING DAY BOOK of this afternoon, showing the condition of the poor of New-York—the effects of the stagnation of business, want of employment, and consequent suffering and distress. Buy the DAY BOOK this afternoon. For sale by newsboys, or served by carriers in all parts of the City below 40th-st.
Office No. 162 Nassau-st.

NOW IS THE TIME.
The balance of my stock of Holiday Presents, consisting of fine plated Tea Sets, Urns, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Casters, &c., will be sold at very low prices, if applied for in a few days. LUCIUS HART, 4 & 6 Burling-slip.

"WOMEN OF NEW-YORK."—A CURIOUS new book of female characters in the City, by a Lady. An interesting and strictly original novelty for all classes of readers. Fancy binding. 350 pages, 50 engravings; price $1. Published at *Family Newspaper* Office, No. 132 Nassau-st., up stairs.

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A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
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HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.
This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.
Fifteen years of ample and varied experience, has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly budding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leaves the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the system. *It should be used in all cases attended with* ANY *of the following symptoms,* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

FOR

FEBRUARY, 1861!

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Among the writers in the February issue are Harriet Martineau, J. Russell Lowell, E. P. Whipple, J. G. Whittier, Miss Prescott, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Paul Akers.

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NEW EDITION.

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ROME OF TO-DAY, BY ABOUT.—SEQUEL of his famous "La Question Romaine," and more brilliant. 12mo, 247 pages; paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Now ready. JAMES O. NOYES,
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A HOME, WITH CLASSIC INSTRUCTION.—Foreigners or Americans wishing their children to acquire with purity the English language can place the a under the tuition of a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, he having the entire charge of the education of a gentleman's children (three finishing, and three elementary pupils;) a liberal table, the comforts of a well ordered private home, maternal care, board, instruction, use of books and washing, is offered at $100 per quarter; oil painting and music if desired, with use of fine instruments. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG GERMAN gentleman, from a respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, mathematics, algebra, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board. Best of City references can be given. Address C. W., care of Messrs. Welles & Gillette, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY, TEACHER OF French, forming a class at her own residence, uptown, desires a few young lady pupils; terms, $5 for twenty-four lessons; hours, 1½ P. M., every day, except Saturday; references given. Address "INSTRUCTRESS," Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

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A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to

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FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, AT Orange, N. J., within three minutes walk of the Railroad Station, a commodious house, with ornamental grounds of near four acres. No expense has been spared in embellishing the place, and the trees and shrubbery are unsurpassed. The garden affords nearly every kind of fruit and is in fine cultivation. There are also on the premises a roomy stable and carriage house, and a gas-house, with Woodworth's patent. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at his office, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, during the remainder of the day.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRYTOWN, A new 2-story brick cottage, with nearly two acres in garden fruit and shade trees; a stream of water running through the grounds; fine view of the Hudson and near the depôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Maiden-st.

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HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 NINTH-STREET, Between 5th and 6th avs.; two stories, basement, attic, and cellar; bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, and gas; will be let from the present time to the 1st May, or longer. Apply at East River Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st., or at No. 319 6th-av., of ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $1,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

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GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owner—a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

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The Goods having all been sent to this store for convenience of sale.

LORD & TAYLOR

would inform their customers and purchasers generally that they have had

LARGE QUANTITIES OF DRY GOODS

returned to them from

VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH,

from firms who have been unfortunate, owing to the present

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL PANIC,

and in order to dispose of the entire lot, without delay, the goods will be arranged in the above store, in a LARGE ROOM separate from the other stock, and the

SALE WILL CONTINUE ONE WEEK,

commencing MONDAY, Jan. 21, at prices

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

The goods are very desirable, and consist mostly of DRESS GOODS, SILKS and DOMESTICS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, JAN. 21,
At the lowest market prices, a large
Stock of
FAMILY GOODS, consisting of
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

TARLETANS and ORGANDIES, for evening dresses,
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning, at lowest cash prices, the following indispensable articles for family use:

8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 linen and muslin Sheetings.
Ballard Vale and other Flannels, from 2s. 6d. upward.
4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40c. and upwards.
Superior assortment Dorset Flannels, 18c., 25c., and finer.
Table Damasks, very reasonable.
5-8, 6-8 and 7-8 Damask and Snow-drop Napkins, from $1 dozen upward.
Fine quality 4-4 bleached Shirtings, 11c. per yard.
Wamsutta, Bates, Dwight, White Rock, and other Shirtings.
Shirting Linens, from 18c. per yard to finest quality.

At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.

Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS.....$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS..... 8
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Will open on MONDAY, Jan. 21,
SPECIALTIES:

$2,000 worth CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS.
JOB LOT will be sold from 15c. to 58.
Half the cost of importation.
500 Prs. COLORED AND WHITE ORGANDIES and EMERALDAS.
JOB LOT for 1s., 15c. and 18c. a yard,
Cost 30c. a yard to import.
500 Ps. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS.
500 Prs. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES.
150 Prs. EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS.
JOB LOTS very much under price
1,000 Doz. LADIES' WHITE-RIBBED LAMBS' WOOL HOSE.
Are to be closed at 2s.—usual price 4s.
2,000 BUCHANAN NIGHT-CAPS,
Closing for 1s.
$1,000 in YANKEE NOTIONS opened this week.
N. B.—
1,000 Doz. of our LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES now opening. All colors. All sizes. 63c. a pair.
We are in constant receipt of orders for them by mail from all parts of the Union. Whatever may be the result of the present political difficulties, the Ladies, from Maine to Texas, are a unit so far as our Kid Gloves are concerned, and will have them.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Corner 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A quiet, comfortable home, can obtain a large, handsome room in a private house, owned by the occupant, having gas, bath and grate; location below Bleecker-st., west side. Price, with board, (late dinner,) $4 each, per week; reference exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT Rooms can be had at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms—For a gentleman and wife, or two single persons (including fire and gas) $10 50 and $11 per week; no reference exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT Rooms can be had at No. 48 East 16th-st, near Union-square. Terms—For a gentleman and wife, or two single persons (including fire and gas) $10 50 and $11 per week; no reference exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 162 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or single persons, at reasonable prices, at No. 67 West 38th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st. House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—AT NO. 32 WASHINGTON-PLACE. To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family, where there are no other boarders. For particulars, apply at No. 113 Willoughby st.

ECONOMY WITH GENTILITY.—TO LET, to an acceptable, quiet gentleman, of unpretentious refinement, a small pleasant furnished front room, with freedom of the family parlor, in a very genteel house in Williamsburgh, ten to fifteen minutes from the ferry, for 70 cents per week; a larger room for $1 10. Address, for two days, C. W. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT, A FINE suite of rooms on the first and third floors at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway and opposite Madison Park; private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF four communicating rooms, having large closets and bath attached, now vacant in the Hotel St. Germaine, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Board at table d'hote, private tables, or meals à la carte.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 168 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

ST. LAURENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET, NEW YORK.—Conducted on the European plan. Look at the great reduction in prices; good front single rooms, including gas, $6 per month. Family rooms reduced in proportion. Call and see.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR un incumbered lots in Brooklyn, or good merchandise, three handsome houses; modern improvements; beautifully located in Brooklyn. Also, a splendid house and two lots, unincumbered, to exchange for a genteel house in New-York, worth about $12,000. Apply to H. STREET, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 34.

$600—$5,000—WANTED ON NO. 390 Pearl, and corner of New Bowery, Pearl and Oak sts. Also, to lease, a farm from 50 to 100 acres at Far Rockaway. For sale, from 5 to 90 acres; building lots and country seats. Apply at Percival's Hotel, No. 21 Bowery; or by letter, to S. R. B. NORTON, Far Rockaway, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOODS, City property, stocks, business; or to let—about 100 acres beautiful and valuable land, some choice improvements, 8 miles from New-York, near Newark, on Passaic. Impossible for satisfactory description here. Possession Feb. 1. Address A. B. J., Newark, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—17 acres of land on the line of the Staten Island railroad near the Stapleton depôt, beautifully located; will be divided into parcels of 3 or 4 acres each, and sold separately or entire as purchasers may desire. Apply to J. DEWITT MONTFORT, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, Between Lexington and 4th avs. one four story, brownstone, high-stoop house 20x55, lot full size, with all the modern improvements; walnut doors and stairs; will be sold low; inquire on the premises, No. 91.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF LAND IN THE VILlage of High Bridgeville, on High Bridge-av., containing 13 City lots, about three minutes' walk from the McComb's Dam Bridge. Address G. R., Box No. 3,333 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av. adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st, New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in waiting, or chamber work and washing, or care of children. Wages not so much an object as a good home; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 125 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a small private family; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 89 East 11th-st., up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine washer, in a private family; understands fluting; the best City reference given. Call at No. 118 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG AMERican girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young girl; is very fond of children, a neat sewer, and has a very good education, and willing to make herself generally useful; wages low. Call at No. 212 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor front, Room No. 11. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 132 Chrystie-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress or as nurse and to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and to take care of grown children. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 31 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, pastries, game; a good bread baker; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant. Best of City reference. Can be seen for three day's at No 36th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A trustworthy cleanly, active, good-tempered young woman; she is a good plain cook understands washing; altogether would be found a very useful, desirable person; can be seen for three days at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as meat and pastry cook, who understands it in all capacity; will be willing to assist in the coarse washing. Good reference, if required. Call at No. 191 4th-st., in the rear, third floor. B. S.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a private family, who understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Inquire at the basement door of No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wants a situation as cook in a respectable private family; best reference given. Apply at No. 131 West 22d-st., front room, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry, meats, of all kinds. Good City reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman who understands soups and baking; charge of a kitchen; good reference given if required. Apply at No 191 4th-av. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches, or would take a first class laundress' place; can do fine washing and French fluting; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK, &C.—A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do general housework; is a thorough cook, washer and ironer; also, three other German girls want places in City or country; good recommendations. Inquire at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and cake, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is a sober, honest and hard-working woman. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is competent and trustworthy desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress, willing and obliging; has excellent references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Can produce the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or City. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at Miss McCarty's, No. 117 East 28th st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Please call at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Apply at No. 75 West 31st-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations—one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, and has first rate City reference; the other would do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of a baby, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 181 1st-av., over the shoe store, for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Wanted, by a respectable and intelligent girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, very highly recommended, and will hire for moderate wages (either in the City or country.) Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 383 10th st, back building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted; good references given. Apply at 242 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. for two days.

AS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, SEAMSTRESSES, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—The Select Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th av., between 22d and 23d sts., is the best place in this City for respectable employers to get first-class servants; and for nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious capable and obliging girls to get good situations. Only such need apply. Many good ladies and the best servants in the City apply every day.

D. ELMORE, Proprietor.

N. B.—No connection with A. Wesley.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as dressmaker; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or work by the day or week; superior reference. Apply at No. 583 8th-av., over the dry goods store, between 41st and 42d sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to go to the country; reference given; call at No. 141 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring third bell.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, EMployment by a middle-aged Protestant woman, by the day; would clean offices or do a day's cooking or washing, or clean a house, and would take in washing to her own residence, No. 467 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for to day at No. 177 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A NICE AMERICAN girl, with first-rate City references, wants a situation; is well experienced in general housework; also at nursing and sewing, and chamberwork and waiting; prefers general work. Apply at No. 294 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class laundress to wash for a family or gentlemen; understands all kinds of fine fluting; has the best City reference. Address No. 169 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Can go well recommended. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a very respectable married woman, whose child is one month old. City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67, West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESpectable, steady young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, who is particularly neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in either of the above capacities in City or country; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good chambermaid and neat sewer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Is highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—An American girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; has good recommendations; is willing to make herself useful; no objections to the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer and embroiders well; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week; has had 15 years' practice at all kinds of family clothing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or at No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery, in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go out by the day to sew; is competent to cut and fit children's dresses, and embroiders. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL IS desirous of a situation; can cut and make children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st. Can give good City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl, to take care of children and sew, or as chambermaid and do fine washing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent girl, with four years' City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; takes care of a lady's wardrobe; wages $7. as lady's maid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A PROTESTANT LADY IS MOST ANXIOUS to obtain a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, besides making herself generally useful, or would take the charge of children, instruct them in the rudiments of English and do plain sewing; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; good references. Address, for two days, M. care of Mrs. CAHALAN, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in City and country will please observe they can obtain respectable, experienced and well recommended Protestant and other girls as seamstresses, nurses, waiters, chambermaids, cooks and housework-girls at the first-class Female Agency No. 402 4th-av., one door from 29th-st. A lady in attendance. N B—Removed from No. 294 4th-av. No further connection with that office.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVed from England, wishes a situation as clerk, either in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store. Address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman (single); is an experienced man, and thoroughly understands his business and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his horses and stable with punctuality and economy; has good City references. Address R. S. McGALLIGAN, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or a note addressed to L. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED single man wishes a situation as coachman; will be found everything required; best reference. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man; can be highly recommended. Address M. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, if required; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden; can produce the best of recommendations. Address a note to C. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady young man; is a good groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and grape-vines. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, this week, or No. 262 East 14th-st., care of W. Smith.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; no objections to any part of the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address S. S., for three days, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A smart, active man, who understands his business perfectly in each department; has taken several prizes in this country for the best grown grapes, flowers, vegetables, &c. Any gentleman wanting such a man will find the advertiser highly qualified. Can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, care of Andrew Reid, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SKILLFUL GARDENER.—The advertiser is desirous of engaging with some gentleman who wishes a first-class grape grower, having been thoroughly educated in his business and experienced in the growth of the grape in Europe and America. Refers to G. V. Mapes, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st.; H. Kerr, No 56 South-st.; John W. Degraw, President Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

A GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family who has filled some of the largest and most respectable situations in the Union, particularly in the grape culture, and left of his own accord, wishes a situation as gardener; he refers to his late employer. Address P. O. R., J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man with good reference. Address N. A., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, to take care of horses, or go in the country; would make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS SALESMAN.—A SITUATION DESIRED IN A jobbing dry goods or cloth house, by a young man who has an extensive acquaintance in Ohio, Indiana and the Western States generally. Refers to McBride Brothers, No. 176 Washington-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Frenchman, as waiter in a private family. He understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to C. A., left

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
47H-ST., one door from Broadway.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 22, and following EVENINGS, at 7, for account of former purchasers, a large quantity of valuable
THEATRICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, not cleared from the recent sale of the Library of the late
WM. E. BURTON.
Catalogues ready and Books now on view.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A few very choice Sketches by the late ALBERT VAN BREST.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, peremptory sale of elegant fancy goods, consisting in part of superb marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant bronze groups and figures, Parian groups and figures, elegantly decorated China vases, dinner and tea sets, dressing cases traveling bags and other elegant goods. To be positively sold without reserve. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PRINTING INK.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway: Eight casks, about 112 lbs. nett each, of printing inks, imported expressly for one of the largest illustrated papers. To be peremptorily sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the said Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in anbuilation of those then owned or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 233 West 16th-st. between 7th and 8th avs:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and velvet carpets, oval mirror, mahogany parlor suits in hair cloth satin wood arm chairs, covered with figured satin, silk damask; parlor stove, fine oil paintings and engravings, hall stands oil-cloths, China, glass, &c. Bedroom furniture of mahogany cottage suites, mattresses, bedding, dressing bureaus, cheval glasses, carpets, couches, straw mattresses, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
6,000 PAIR RUBBERS AT AUCTION, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., consisting of men's, boys', ladies' and misses' overshoes and sandals. Also, an assortment of boots, brogans, ladies' gaiters, &c. Sold without reserve, by order of the assignee.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, sewing machine, mattresses, Brussels and other carpets, baking dishes, comforters, feather-beds, kitchen ware, &c. CYRUS NOYES, Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES and JOHN O'BRIEN, Plaintiffs, against JOHN McGINLEY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on Contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 128 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 6th day of January, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct 26, 1860.
L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 128 Nassau street, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1860.
L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
d25-law6wTu* No. 128 Nassau-street, New-York.

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, Broome County, New-York. Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, on the 16th day of January, 1861, in an action wherein WILLIAM TOWNSEND and others are plaintiffs and NELSON SMITH and JONAS J. MILLARD, Administrators, and others are defendants: Notice is hereby given that all the creditors of GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, in the County of Broome, are to come in and prove their debts, and claim their respective proportion of the assets of the said estate, before me, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefits of the said decree.
SAMUEL JONES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

ESTATE OF ELIA SALOMON, DECEASED. Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Elia Salomon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims against the same to present them to
B. F. SALOMON, } Executors,
DAVID SALOMON, }
No. 1,705 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Or to their attorney, JOHN SAMUEL, 204 South 5th-st.
jy1-law6wTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860.
ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* [WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 59 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, }
GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.
je25-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
jy15-law6mTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE. For particulars inquire of
H. A. GREENE,
No. 16 Exchange-place,
Jersey City.

WANTED—$1,000 OR $2 000 IN A CASH BUSIness already established in a neighboring city. An interest in the profits will be given if required. Address W., Box No. 2,867 Post-office. Communications confidential.

$500 CASH AND AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, in a light, genteel and very profitable office business, fully established and making money. Will be associated with an unexceptionable party. Address SAFETY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a neat grocery and liquor store for sale. No agents need apply. Inquire in the milk store, No. 254 East 15th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF respectability and in good circumstances is desirous of getting married, and would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady not over 24 years of age, who is amiable and of a kind and affectionate disposition. Address in sincerity—EUGENE CARRINGTON, Broadway Post-office, care B. Lockwood.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—BROTHER soldiers of the War of 1812, '13 and '14, you are again invited to follow the remains of another of your brothers to its resting place. Your worthy Chaplain, Rev. PETER I. VAN PELT, aged 83 years, is no more. Every veteran in the City and County and adjoining Counties, are invited to attend the funeral, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Hammond-st., with the usual badge of mourning. Let all be present. We don't know whose turn next.
By order. H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
ABM. DALLY, Col.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.
The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.
The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption.
Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Jan. 21, 1861.
AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM W. FOX,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,	L. M. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH WALKER,	WM. A. HADDEN,
THOS. W. PEARSALL,	WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
GUY RICHARDS,	JOHN H. ADAM,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
and CORNELIUS L. EVERITT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WM. W. FOX was unanimously reelected President. JOHN MOWTON, Manager. C. L. EVERITT, Sec'y.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 49 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 660 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating any note or notes signed by me, payable to Edward Vanness, for his order, as the same were given without consideration and will not be paid.
G. L. LAFLIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1861, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:
1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.
3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 513 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 61 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore and will continue special partner.
4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.
5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.
(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.
NOTICE.
Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between Gow & Gordon, Dry-goods Merchants, No. 219 8th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS GOW will carry on the business at the old stand, and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
THOMAS GOW.
ALEXANDER GORDON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.
DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $6; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cts. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.
BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.
15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.
The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE MINING CO., No. 65 Wall-street.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half Dollars per share upon the business of the year 1860, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January, 1861, By order.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the kidneys, dimness of sight, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the sight and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by his counsels. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1. by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.
CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. R. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a secret interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. R. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Pearl and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal losses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

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Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
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Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
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AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
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NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
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Berths not secured until paid for.
As experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 24,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Prices of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
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Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMships of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:
MONTICELLO, TUESDAY, Jan. 22
MONTGOMERY, THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
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The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $33; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $26; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
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FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAMES KENNEY, will leave on Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New Orleans, $36 75; Mob

PROGRESS OF REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

and all gentlemen, that if they will take the propositions of my colleague, I will vote for it, and we will pass it.

Mr. IVERSON asked if he (CAMERON) approved of the sentiments of his colleague, against coercion. That is the point.

Mr. CAMERON—Coercion is the last remedy to which I would resort.

Mr. GREEN—Is it a remedy at all?

Mr. CAMERON—It is a bad remedy. I do not know as I ever would resort to it. Certainly it is the last remedy to which I would resort.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) referred to the fact that the Senator had voted against the Crittenden resolutions, and for the amendments of the Senator from New-Hampshire, (CLARK,) and that the Senator from Ohio (WADE) presented resolutions of his State, one of which was against the Personal Liberty bills, while the House of Representatives of Ohio refused to repeal one such law. He wanted to show to the people of his State and the country the difference between *profession* and *practice* here.

Mr. CAMERON said the Senator from Virginia seemed to be anxious for an excuse to leave the Union. He (CAMERON) had voted as he did because he saw no disposition to compromise on the other side, unless he went on bended knees and asked forgiveness. He should ask no forgiveness, because he had done no wrong, but still he was willing to forgive the backslidings of the South, and do all he could to preserve the Union; but he was not to be dragooned or driven. He was the peer and equal of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. MASON said he was unconscious of having said anything to arouse the wrath of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He (MASON) did not want an excuse for leaving the Union. If he wanted any excuse, it was to know how to remain in the Union. He had seen to-day six Senators taking formal leave of the Senate, and he knew the Union was dissolved, absolutely dissolved. Senators may not recognize the dissolution, but that will not alter the fact. States are gone, and the chairs of their Senators are vacant. What is the remedy? Coercion! Would you use the discipline the pedagogue inflicts on an urchin at school? The Constitution was against coercion, and humanity and the civilized world were against it. We cannot make war unless we change the laws, and we cannot change the laws unless we violate the Constitution. But the question of peace or war was in the hands of the majority. The South deplored war because of the consequences, not from fear; and if it were forced on them it would be such a war as the world had never seen. The only excuse he wanted was to remain in the Union, and would to God the Senator from Pennsylvania would give him such excuse.

Mr. CAMERON said he had not heard of any threats of war, but if it must come, Pennsylvania was ready to meet it. The people of his State were ready to do anything honorable to save the Union; were willing to yield their prejudices. The North has committed no aggression, no wrong, and you can't drive them by bullying them. If you want the Union preserved let us know what wrong we have committed, and we will remedy it.

Mr. SAULSBURY looked at the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania as an omen of good. He believed the Senator was sincere, and though four or five States have gone, if this side will meet the Senator in the same spirit the Union will still remain. He invoked the Senators to imitate the spirit of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CRITTENDEN urged action on this important measure, and spoke against any postponement. He expressed the hope that the Union might remain a long time yet and the States be reunited.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to present a memorial from certain Methodist clergymen of Illinois.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—I object. Let them attend to their own business.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—Let us hear what they have to say.

Mr. BURNETT—I think Congress capable of managing the legislation of the country, and with due respect to the clergy, I think they ought to attend to the business within their legitimate sphere apart from politics.

Mr. LOVEJOY—The memorial asks for protection from religious persecution. One Methodist clergyman has been hanged in Texas simply for his religious opinions.

Mr. BURNETT—I have no objection to the memorial being laid on the table.

It was so ordered.

Mr. FLORENCE presented memorials from Philadelphia, signed by citizens of all parties, including some who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, asking for an adjustment of the difficulties on the Crittenden Plan.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation, withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House, in consequence of the secession of that State.

The following is the letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21, 1861.

Hon. William Pennington, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: Having received information that the State of Alabama, through a Convention representing her sovereignty, has adopted and ratified an ordinance by which she withdraws from the Union of the United States of America, and resumes the powers heretofore delegated to the Federal Government, it is proper that we should communicate the same to you, and through you to the House of Representatives, over which you preside, and announce our withdrawal from the further deliberations of that body. The causes which in the judgment of our State rendered such action necessary we need not relate. It is sufficient to say that duty requires our obedience to her sovereign will, and that we shall return to our homes, sustain her action, and share the fortunes of our people. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

(Signed,)

GEORGE S. HOUSTON. JAMES L. PUGH.
SYDENHAM MOORE, J. L. M. CURRY.
DAVID CLOPTON. JAS. A. STALLWORTH.

The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution to give the Select Committee on the President's Special Message leave to sit during the sessions of the House, with leave to report from time to time in their discretion.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill in relation to the postal service, as follows:

Whereas, In several of the States of this Union, the Judges, District Attorneys and Marshals commissioned by the United States for said States have resigned their offices, and it appears impracticable in consequence of the revolutionary proceedings therein, to fill the vacancies thus created; and

Whereas, The Government of the United States is thus without any means of collecting or enforcing in such States the payment of the postal revenues from the offices collecting the same, or of punishing violations of the postal laws committed by robberies of the mail or otherwise, or of enforcing the performance of mail contracts; therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That in all States which are or may hereafter be situated as above, the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to discontinue the postal service for such period of time as in his judgment the public interests may require, and shall report his action to Congress.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) suggested that the bill be referred to the Select Committee on the President's Message.

Mr. COLFAX preferred sending it to the Post-office Committee. He did not know what its action would be, but the gentleman from North Carolina would have an opportunity to be heard. We have nothing new to protect the mails, which are liable to be robbed, and no means of enforcing the penalties.

The bill was referred to the Post office Committee.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, setting forth that in the alarming condition of the country mere differences of opinion should be discarded, and all sectional differences removed; and believing the CRITTENDEN plan of adjustment is an acceptable and honorable compromise, involving no sacrifice; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Committee of Thirty-three be instructed without delay to take the necessary measures to carry it into practical effect.

Mr. ENGLISH moved a suspension of the rules. Lost; 87 to 92.

Mr. ENGLISH wished the country to take notice that the Republican side will not allow a vote thereon.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—The Republican side will vote when they choose.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Neutrality laws, so as to prevent persons of one State from fitting out military expeditions to aid persons in States which have declared themselves out of the Union, and occupy a position outside of the rightful authority and laws of the United States.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer resolutions, declaring that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States; that whatever may be the power of the Government relative to Slavery in the Territories, etc., it is no ground for a dissolution of the Union; that it is not expedient to amend the Constitution at this time. A Government without power to maintain itself, is not worthy to be preserved. He however withdrew the resolutions, in view of the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Gentlemen on the Democratic side earnestly asked for a vote on them, Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) saying he was not afraid to vote.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. CORWIN'S report on the crisis.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three, brought up his report, and proceeding to address the House, he said: It was not his intention to occupy the time of the House at any great length. He was there to discharge the duty which devolved upon him as one of the Committee of Thirty-three, and to present to his colleagues the motives which had induced the Committee to come to the result they had. It was now thirty years since he had taken his seat on that floor. Two years after that time he was called upon, in his representative character, on a subject very nearly akin, if not identical, to that which now unhappily distracted the public mind from one end of this distracted Republic to the other. At that time a portion of the Southern people, led on by the State of South Carolina, had declared, in a Convention of her people, that a certain act of Congress, known as the general law for the collection of the revenue in the shape of imposts on foreign merchandise, was unconstitutional, and upon that the State determined to absolve itself from all her constitutional obligations, and had endeavored to "secede" from the Union. That, he believed, was not the word then employed to characterize the action of a State intending to withdraw. The cause which had impelled the State of South Carolina to withdraw from the Union at that time was sympathised in by some other Southern States, though it was not the same as was now alleged as the cause of the present distraction on our national affairs. South Carolina then determined for herself, as the purport was announced, that the act of levying duties on foreign merchandise was unconstitutional, and in its nature and tendency oppressive to the people. South Carolina announced that, under this belief, she would withdraw herself from the Union, and establish an independent Republic of her own. The doctrine now asserted in several parts of the Union, and as carried out by South Carolina, was, that an unconstitutional act passed by the Legislature of a State was of itself sufficient ground of withdrawal from the Union, if any State should choose to consider that unconstitutional law as a breach of the compact which bound it to the Federal Union. When those unhappy differences, which so much distracted the public mind from 1831 to 1833, were at last settled and composed, he little dreamed that near the termination of his natural life and still nearer approaching the close of his public life, he should be again called upon to act in a matter so closely connected in character to that other act to which he had referred. He believed, however, that history in every age, since the first occupation of the globe by man to this hour, evinced that where a great deal of liberty existed, where the blessings of liberty were most enjoyed, that the social combination was always in danger of being disturbed by the licentious conduct of some party organization. Therefore it might have been easily supposed that at some period of the history of the confederate Republic there would be a tendency to fall off from the centre of attraction, and eventually, if not speedily, there would be an agitation among some of the States of the Union, and from causes connected therewith we might expect some day or other attempted dissolution of the bonds which held us together as a nation. That was the very question that they were now called upon to consider, as well as the nature of the means by which the evils so dreaded were to be diverted. In considering the question whether the Government had any legislative power, as it was supposed it had, to coerce a portion of this great national combination to obey the laws of the Government of the United States, he would, so far as he could, look into the matter as a question of constitutional law. He thought gentlemen on both sides had misunderstood the facts bearing on the question, and the meaning of the word coercion, as applied to the Government. Again, they were mistaken in the supposition that all the laws that might be considered fatal to the existence to the Republic of the United States, as now constituted, might not be enforced without any attempt whatever at coercing any State taking this or that position. If it were true that a State might withdraw itself from all connection with its fellow-States of the Union, it did not follow that if a State did not choose to avail itself of the benefits conferred by the Union and the laws, that each law vital to the existence of the Union may not be enforced without disturbing the peace of that State. That is, if a State ever did withdraw, all the laws might be enforced without disturbing her political relations to the general Union; and if a State should secede, whether it did so under the specious garb of State Sovereignty or not, he was unable to see how it was that any distinct number of men, combined to give force and countenance to the existence of the laws of the United States, could pass laws to make any difference in the measure of the offence, if it be an offence, denominated treason. The facts which had come to his knowledge of the course taken had been fully submitted to the Committee. Now, it was supposed that the causes of the complaint which had led to this strange and eccentric movement of the Southern States either had no foundation in fact, or if they had, these causes of complaint could be removed, and the people might hope that the public tranquillity would be restored. That brought him to the consideration of one or two topics which he would briefly present. They were compelled, in matters of this kind, to resort to every species of information, not perhaps always accurate, but the best that they could command. It had been alleged that unconstitutional laws had been passed by several of the States, which laws had a tendency to embarrass the operations of the constitutional laws of the United States, and that these acts were, in the judgment of the Southern States, a sufficient cause for dissolving their connection with the Union. These laws had acquired the name of "Personal Liberty bills" in some of the States. And here they would find that they were placed exactly in the predicament and position of a legal judication, as they were in 1833, to determine with reference to the laws of the United States. It was then alleged that unconstitutional laws had been passed by the Government which had a prejudicial tendency, and that such being the case, that was in itself sufficient reason for the State considering herself aggrieved to dissolve her connection with the Union. Now it was asked, if a State passed a law unconstitutional in character, was it the proper judicature to determine the character of that law placed in a sovereign State. If that were so, a State would have the right to absolve itself from all allegiance, and absolve its citizens from all allegiance to the Government of the United States. Undeniably, if this were the case—if this was sufficient cause for breaking up this Union—there might have been a thousand reasons seized on with as much propriety for breaking up and dissolving the Union as now. The judicial reports of the courts over all the country were full of decisions which had declared that such and such a law of the United States was unconstitutional, and that such and such a law was null and void. It was for the purpose of having a tribunal for settling forever all disputed points of constitutionality that the questions, as a last appeal, should be decided, that the Supreme Court of the United States was established. It had been established to protect the rights of all the States against encroachments, no matter from what quarter they might come. To this last arbitrament it had been the habit of the peace and liberty-loving people of the country to refer all their disputes and differences, and hitherto the Supreme Court had decided all questions of Constitutional law submitted to it. Now this Supreme Court was the proper arbiter of this very question. This unconstitutional law, to which he had adverted, was a law enacted by some of the States for the purpose of protecting the free people of these States from the possibility of danger arising from the manner in which the laws of Congress for including the recapture of fugitive slaves was executed within their limits. On this point he might say he himself did not approve of these laws, but yet it was not for him to arraign the Legislatures of sovereign States in any attempt they might make to preserve whatever they deemed the just rights of the people within their separate jurisdictions. But it was obvious to any man of the commonest understanding that any such laws, though they might exist in the statute books of a State, yet were totally null and void when they came in conflict with the laws of the United States. He was looking at this allegation as one which, if it could in any way be sustained by fact, could be easily removed; or, rather, he now wished to show that it could not have any effect on the interests or rights of Southern men or Southern States. The law for the recapture and surrender of fugitive slaves was passed in 1850, and was sustained by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the State Courts had no more to do with it than they had with the act of 1793. It must follow, as a legal consequence inevitable, that the Supreme Court of the United States, if it deem the law of 1850, or the law of 1790, as amended by that of 1850, as within the Constitution and province of Congress, it followed that they will execute that law; and therefore every law coming in contact with any portion of the Constitutional law, and interposing to its execution, must be deemed by them totally void and of no effect. When he asserted this he presumed no man, whether a lawyer or a layman, would disagree with him. If, then, any of those laws passed in the North entered into conflict with the laws of the United States, which were declared to be Constitutional by the Courts of the Federal Government, that Constitution under which they still lived and loved, and which was the paramount law of the land, ordained that the Constitution itself, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under it, should be the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws and constitutions of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Committee, therefore, had been anxious to find out what injury had resulted to citizens or their property from these laws. That brought him to the question of property. He looked upon that as property which, owing a man labor, could be converted into value in goods or money. That he called property. He did not mean to say that man had property in man, but there was a relationship existing between a slave and his owner which was recognized by the Constitution of the United States, in this, to wit—that every State recognizes the right of a master to establish his claim to his runaway slave. That relationship which existed between a man who owns labor and him to whom it is due was called Slavery. He believed that the word "slave" had been strangely perverted from its original meaning. The word "slave" was formerly applied to white men—the blue-eyed, fair-skinned man—the slaves who raised the great Russian Empire to its present stupendous and brilliant height. In the present day the Emperor of Russia had found it desirable to emancipate the millions of slaves of his vast Empire. Now, in this country, the word "Slavery" had come to be well established. He did not care by what particular name it went. he would call it anything—theology, divinity, Black Republicanism (laughter.) Slavery, or Anti-Slavery—any name they pleased. The thing which they wished to understand was what was known as the relationship existing between certain persons in a state of slavery and the persons to whom they owed service or labor. That is property. In the acceptation of law that relationship was property. As the law for the recapture of slaves was passed upon by the Supreme Judiciary of the United States, and the law thereby being declared constitutional, it consequently followed that the law was paramount either to a law of a State or the Constitution of a State; any law coming in contact with that Constitution, and a law which was instrumental in preventing its execution, was therefore so much blank paper. Under these circumstances he would ask, was it possible for gentlemen of the South, lawyers of the South, for the statesmen of the South, that they could look at the passage of one of these useless laws as a sufficient cause for breaking the bonds of brotherly regard which had so long united them under the Constitution? It had been declared that the Northern newspapers and publications which were circulated in the South had a tendency to excite to domestic insurrection. It was obvious against this it became the duty of every State to guard itself. He held it the first duty of every Free State in the Union to suppress any publications intended to be circulated in the South with intent to create domestic insurrection. It was the bounden duty of every State to suppress such publications, and to punish the authors of them. He was aware that, for the utterance of those sentiments, his brethren of the North would now, as his Southern friends would a few years ago, call him an "old Federalist;" but yet he held that every society had the right to protect its own interests and welfare when those interests became menaced by danger. He wished to say that every man who had anything to do with the concerns of the Government, whether he be a newspaper editor or other individual, who goes abroad through the States circulating publications with intent to excite domestic insurrections, should be seized and punished; and it was in the power of every State Government to punish that intent according to the constitutional definition of treason. He was the last man in the world who would interfere with the liberties of the Press, but the man who went about the country circulating documents with intent of exciting domestic insurrection against the law—any man who would thus raise his suicidal arm against the Southern bosom, and raised his fratricidal hand against his brother's heart—he would have him duly and commensurately punished. If there was one thing more than another which distinguished this country from all others, it was that the free voting people of the country made the laws for all those, and it was therefore the more incumbent upon all to obey them freely. He had said enough to show that if any law of any State had been passed intending to impede Southern men in the recapture of men owing them labor and service, or in the recovery of his property, such law was totally void, and it was a most futile (probably) attempt for any Legislature to lift its puny arm against the strong, gigantic power of this glorious Constitution, which declares that all its laws, made in pursuance of that instrument, must be regarded as paramount to all State laws and State Constitutions. He now came to another question. It had been sedulously and zealously attempted by a certain set of politicians to induce the people of the South to believe that the party calling itself the Republican Party, when it should have attained the command of the Congress of the United States, when it should have the command of the Executive and the Judiciary, that one of its first acts would be, by some means never explained, to seize the power of the Federal Government, and then, interfering with the Slave States, seize and deprive you of your property. The newspapers of the South had zealously fostered this idea, and kept the Southern mind excited upon this bugbear of the predominancy of Black Republicanism—not from anything that the party had ever avowed, not from any principles ever put forth by them but from the ravings of the Abolition Party greatly magnified. The Constitution of the United States gave to the Congress and the President no more power over Slavery in the States where it exists than it gave them power to regulate over the people of England, the affairs of Ireland or Scotland. This they had not the power to do, nor could it be for a moment supposed that they would attempt to overleap all constitutional bounds. If any of the States should continue in their secession from such vain and improbable causes as these, it was plain and obvious that the future historian, looking at the events of these times, would come to the conclusion that the great experiment which this continent was intended to demonstrate, that man was capable of self-government, had entirely failed—that it failed from the insanity of the people exhibited in this question now before the country. He would ask the Southern men to explain how it was that they could possibly fear that the Republican Party, or any other party, might, if such were possible, entertain so foolish and unconstitutional a design as that they attributed, or how they could suppose such a design could be accomplished? They might begin by saying whenever they got a majority of two-thirds in both branches of Congress that they would then propose to the people of the States an alteration of the Constitution, by which Congress would have power over this question of Slavery. But there never could be that change in the political system which would permit of this. He would proceed to show how this plausible, feasible and wicked design could never be accomplished. How would they get fifteen States of the Union to give two-thirds of a majority in both branches to agree to the change? It was plain before this could be done that there must be forty-five States in the Union. But they could not get two-thirds or a majority to agree to this change in the Constitution as long as the fifteen States remained and stood firm in the defence of their rights. There, then, must be thirty-three Free States, all agreeing to change the whole structure of the Constitution. There were now eighteen Free States, and to these they must add twelve more, before they could effect the change. He would appeal, therefore, to every man on the floor if he believes that such a state of things can ever exist in this Republic? Where would they get the additional Free States from? Any of the present Territories? No man believes such a thing possible. And yet the very first step which they said would be certain to be taken towards that which was utterly impossible was not within the territorial domains to accomplish. But they also said that other Territories would be acquired for that purpose, and they gravely stated in the halls of legislation that, if only successful, they would take to themselves the Territories and distribute them among themselves. They looked forward to the possession of Mexico, Nicaragua and Brazil. But all this was an idle dream. It was idle to suppose that the Republicans could do what had been charged against them. Their rights in their slave property was safe, and would not be infringed by any interference on the part of the North. Then, what did they want? Would they, upon idle rumor or unfounded suspicion, break up the only great Republic that existed on the earth? This country of Mexico which they intended to carve out had been struggling since 1810 to follow the example of the United States, and having elected their Presidents from time to time, as they had themselves—although since 1824 no President had sat undisturbed—would they attempt to crush out that spirit of freedom which had drawn its inspiration from their example? But let them take a retrospect of the beautiful route over which they had been obliged to travel. He would address himself to sensible men, to men of sane mind. It was said that New-Mexico should be given over to the South. They did not claim the right of occupying with slave labor any portion of the territory of the United States except that lying south of 36° 30'. He said to them, take that beyond—would that satisfy them? They had, after sixty years, come to the conclusion that it was the duty of this Government to protect Slavery. Now, he could assure them that the men of the North would as readily as their own particular friends rush to the protection of the Southern States and Southern brethren to protect them against Slavery insurrection. They would fly with ready vengeance to put down Slavery insurrection. The men of the South knew they would do it. [Cries of "No, no."] Then they were ignorant of the people of the North. But though ready to do all this, the men of the North did not believe it was their duty to protect their slaves. That was the offspring of State legislation, the child of State constitutional arrangements, with which the Federal Government had nothing to do. Again, with regard to New-Mexico, he said, let them have it. They had Slavery there now, and it was the only portion of the States where they desired to have it. With regard to the idea that the Republicans intended to invade the rights of the South, he would submit such terms as would forever put it out of their power to do this thing; but with regard to the spread of Slavery into the Territories, he would ask them what did they want with expansion? They had not slave labor enough at the present moment to develop the resources of their own States. There were three hundred millions of acres in Texas on which cotton could be cultivated, and he was told that one good hand was equal to the production of five bales of cotton. Calculations would show that instead of wanting room for expansion, instead of choking for breathing room, they had as much productive soil within their own States as would give employment to forty-five millions of negroes, and their whole negro population was only four millions. He would repeat that the North had no desire to interfere with Slavery in the States, and any guarantees to further assure them of that fact they were ready to grant. He hoped to see this mighty Republic bound together by closer ties in the future than any that had yet bound them in the past.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) representing the minority of the Committee, next obtained the floor. He could not be silent upon such an occasion, now that events were thronging upon them, and when he believed that a friendly and candid interchange of speeches might tend to discover the means by which they could disentangle the country from its present distractions. The state of the country had called for the formation of a Committee of Thirty-three. The whole Union was in imminent danger of dissolution. The Government is threatened with overthrow. Was it desirable to preserve the Union? Did any man answer no? The very worst sign of the times, perhaps, was the levity with which disunion was regarded by many men, even by gentlemen to whom the people had devolved the responsibility of representing them, and administering their affairs. These men seemed not to comprehend the evils of dissolution. He did not expect statesmen of the present day to attain to the wisdom of the authors of the Constitution, but he did expect that they would at least aspire to the capacity of comprehending the results which must follow from their action at this time. He had been asked, shall Virginia submit to LINCOLN? Submit to LINCOLN? Certainly not. What though the people of Virginia gave their vote against LINCOLN; what though Virginia, through her representatives here, may give her vote against the passage of a law enacted by Congress, it is still Virginia that says the laws shall be obeyed. It is still Virginia that says her will is potential, and that whoever receives a majority of the electoral votes shall be the President. In submitting to LINCOLN I am submitting to the sovereign will of Virginia. He had seen no other cause assigned for secession than the passage of Personal Liberty bills. He stood here a State's rights man of the strictest sect, and regarded the Constitution as a compact between States. He even believed that a violation of the Constitution by some of the parties to it justified the other parties in refusing to comply with its remaining obligations, but he denied that the Legislature of a State was one of the parties to the compact, and if the assumption of unconstitutional power on the part of a Legislature was to be regarded as an infraction of the Constitution, discharging any of the parties from their reciprocal obligations, then the like assumption of unconstitutional power by a President, a Governor, a State or Federal Judge, a Postmaster or a Collector of Customs, should also be so regarded. But when the people, after remonstrance, sanctioned the unconstitutional act of their Legislature, that made it an infraction of the compact, and it was then the privilege, not the duty, of any other State to avail herself of that broken faith. It could not be considered her duty to do so, for then Massachusetts might be compelled to secede because Connecticut passed a Personal Liberty bill. He held that among the most valuable State rights belonging to Virginia were those which belonged to her as a member of the Union. She was not bound to choose the alternative of submitting to Personal Liberty bills or of breaking up the Union. He would refuse to submit to unconstitutional law, and he would not throw away his precious stake in the Union either. He did not see anything in the passage of Personal Liberty bills which justified the dissolution of the Union, particularly as evidence had been given by Northern Legislatures of a purpose to repeal such laws. What, then, should induce them to destroy this Government? It was urged, because of apprehended dangers. They were told that the Territorial question must be settled. It seemed to be strangely overlooked that the Territorial question was already settled—settled by the existing law of the land—settled by the Constitution—settled by the Supreme Court—and settled, too, in favor of the South. He, therefore, saw nothing which would justify them in abandoning their present securities, and rushing hastily into disunion. Neophytes in States rights views addressed him, a veteran States rights man, with the argument that they must vindicate the rights of their States. What were they? It would seem that some gentlemen supposed there were no other rights of a State than those that involved her own destruction—the right to sacrifice her interest, the right to lay heavy burdens on her people, the right to expose herself to extreme peril, the right to throw away all her rights. He would defend all those rights of his State if she chose to exercise them. He would defend her right to commit suicide, if she were tired of prosperity and renown and life itself. But the rights of Virginia which he was most eager to maintain were those connected with her welfare, her safety, her commerce, her industry, her peace, her consideration at home and abroad, the comfort and happiness and lives of her citizens—in short, all those inestimable blessings and benefits which the Constitution secured her, and of which she was now or had lately been in the actual enjoyment. These were the rights of his State which he would have her maintain against all comers. These were the rights which some men wanted her to throw away, only to show her right to do so. Still it was undoubtedly true that there were apprehensions of future aggressions, and he regretted that he could not agree with Mr. CORWIN'S conclusion, that these apprehensions might be allayed by mere Congressional legislation, without constitutional guarantees. He could not conscientiously make these declarations of their political opponents. The gentleman from Ohio had said that this Republican party entertained constitutional views which they could not surrender. But they asked no surrender of constitutional principles. They asked no new construction of existing clauses in the Constitution. They asked that the Constitution interpret itself. There could be no objection to that. They proposed no new guarantees of rights to the Slaveholding States. They required no surrender either of consistency, or power, or advantages, on the part of the Northern States. The Territorial Constitutional law had been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court. Upon that decision they rested, and upon it they relied for the whole settlement of that question. The gentleman said there would be no coercing the Seceding States if the States obeyed the law. But the States referred to had only refused obedience to law when they had thrown off their obligations to the Constitution. He would not stop to inquire whether they had done this properly, or whether they had just cause to do so. He would adduce, as a single fact, that South Carolina and Florida had made the passage of the Personal Liberty bills the ground of their secession. He would not dilate on the fact that South Carolina had withdrawn from the Union, and that the act had been justified here. He would not advert to the manner or mode of secession. He, as a State Rights man, confessed, however, that the course pursued by South Carolina was not the course he would have a seceding State adopt. She had not withdrawn from Congress, for she never had been a member of Congress. She had not dissolved her connection with the Federal Government, for she never was a part of the Federal Government. Instead of her adopting so precipitate a course, and escaping from the Union, he would have her call a Convention of the confederate States, and inform them of her grievances, and make known to them her purpose to withdraw. They had no official information that South Carolina had withdrawn from the Union, but yet they had such accumulated knowledge of the fact, that they must act in the matter as if they knew officially that she had withdrawn. But, having withdrawn, she must not be coerced. While he had no sympathy with the mode adopted by South Carolina for leaving the Union, while he had little sympathy with her with reference to the cause of her seceding from the Union, while he thought he saw that there was a purpose in her so acting that she might compel the other States to give a reluctant acquiescence in her course, yet not only for the sake of South Carolina, not only for the sake of the other States, but his own State, which desired to remain in the Union, he protested against the application of coercion in any form for the purpose of subjecting a State. No: call a Convention of the States, submit the question to them. Let the States meet on equal terms, as when they formed the present Constitution, and let them determine what shall be done in this grave emergency. As to interfering with Slavery, he did not believe the Republican Party would ever have the power to do so. He did not believe that they would ever be able to command the majority of both Houses of Congress for the purpose of prohibiting Slavery in the Territories. He would warn them, nevertheless, in the present critical condition of the country, from any unnecessary exercise of power. Should such an attempt be made, he did not believe they could succeed. The South had yet the decision of the Supreme Court to fall back upon, over which they could not ride. He did not believe that New-Mexico had the capacity to become a State, and he for one would not admit her as a State merely to abandon the shadowy and unreal danger, while the greater danger remained behind. The Republicans of the present day might be able to answer for themselves, but they could not answer for those who would succeed them, and therefore it was that the South demanded some definite, some satisfactory adjustment of the whole question. Let the controversy be settled, and the agitation would subside. They merely asked for some stipulation—not altering the Constitution, for he maintained that as they asked was already within the Constitution—some stipulation made which would end this controversy forever. As he said before, he did not fear their power. If they did not admit Slavery in the Territories, it was not there and could not be got there. The South had a right to be protected from danger in the future, and to give this protection was the duty of wise and good men. He could not conceive what just grounds of objection there could be to insert in the Constitution such a plain stipulation as would set at rest forever this agitating question. This was a plain duty they owed to all the citizens of all the States. There were other propositions by the Committee of Thirty-three to which he could not give his approval without the same amendment. He could not vote for the bill proposing amendments to the Fugitive Slave law, because its provisions would be found to be exceedingly cumbrous. These different questions would be, he presumed, voted on separately. For some he should vote with a great deal of pleasure. He would vote with pleasure for the recommendation that the Constitution be so amended as to put it beyond the reach of Congress at any time hereafter to interfere with Slavery in the States. He regretted there were no other recommendations of additional constitutional guarantees. The times required them, even if the fifteen Slave States were still a part of the Confederacy. But some had withdrawn, and no man could foresee how many more would retire. There would, therefore, naturally be more sensitiveness in the Southern mind, and there was a reasonable expectation that some guarantee would be extended. Beyond the presentthe Republicans of to day could not answer—they could not answer for their successors—and therefore there should be some definite satisfactory adjustment of the controversy. He did not see that the Constitution should be altered; for he maintained that what was asked now was already in the Constitution; but they wanted some stipulation made to end forever the controversy. They did not ask this as suppliants. There was nothing practical to contend for. If the North did not want Slavery in the Territories, it was not there, and could not be got there. No Southern man would bring his slaves into Territory either South or North of New-Mexico. But no one could tell what would be the temper and spirit of the majority in some future time. They might exercise their power insultingly, for the purpose of trampling on the sensibilities of the Southern people. The South had a right to be protected against that danger. He could not conceive what just ground could be urged against the insertion of such plain stipulations in the Constitution as would forever put to rest this agitated question. He could not penetrate the dismal future. Whether this great Government was to be preserved or destroyed—whether this Union was to be maintained or dissolved—whether peace was again to spread her wings over the nation, or whether it was again to be exposed to all the horrors of a desolating civil war, he could not divine. He knew how strong were the inducements to peace. He knew that the interests of the North as well as of the South demanded peace, continued peace. Even if the Government was to be overthrown, and the Union dissolved, there might be a general Convention of the States, and if they could not live peaceably together, they might determine peaceably to separate. He looked upon the waging of war not only as a violation of the Constitution, but as a crime against humanity. Still there might be war. He feared there would be war. A mortal man rarely died without strong convulsions and paroxysms, and it was not to be supposed that a first-class power of the earth—a Republic of thirty millions—would exhale its breath classically and tranquilly. But though his fears were active, he did not permit himself altogether to despond. The Union might yet be reconstructed and preserved, and the historian, in referring to this crisis in our national history, might date from this point the time when the Republic really began its career of greatness and glories. Adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. L. B. Marsh, from Boston; J. H. Lucking, of England; Major Spigr, of the United States Army; J. Arnot and family, of Elmira; Dr. J. B. Herbert and lady, of Arkansas, and G. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

P. A. Burden, of Troy; J. Tiffin, of Montreal; S. R. Van Duger, of Newburgh; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, and P. Van Cortland, of Croton Falls, are at the Astor House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; W. Blake, of Boston, and Dr. W. A. Taylor, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Col. Morris, of the United States Army; J. K. Lee, of Buffalo; J. L. Thorndike, of Salem, and W. A. Ryan, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Foster and family, of Wisconsin; T. M. P. Talcott, of New-York; V. H. Brown, of Boston, and J. A. Potter, of New-Haven, are at the Brevoort House.

Victor Girandy, H Linares, L. M. Linarez, F. Linarez, and T. Linarez, of Havana, are at the La Farge House.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

The Abolitionists Giving the Right Hand of Fellowship to the Disunionists.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON SECESSION.

We copy from the Boston *Atlas and Bee* the following report of an address by WENDELL PHILLIPS, at Music Hall, in Boston, on Sunday morning, on the Political Lessons of the Hour:

The office of the pulpit is to teach men their duty. Wherever men's thoughts have any influence on their laws, it is the duty of the pulpit to preach politics. If it were possible to conceive a community whose opinions had no influence on their government, there the pulpit would have no occasion to talk of government. I never heard or knew of such a community. Though sheltered by Roman despotism, Herod and the chief priests abstained from this and that because they "feared the people." The Sultan dared to murder his Janissaries only when the streets came to hate them as much as he did. The Czar, at the head of a Government whose Constitution knows no check but poison and the dagger, yet feels the pressure of public opinion. Certainly, where pews are full of voters, no question but the sermon should be full of politics.

"The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." "The Covenant with Death is annulled—the Agreement with Hell is broken to pieces." The chain which has held the slave system since 1787 is parted. *Thirty years ago Southern leaders, sixteen years ago Northern Abolitionists, announced their purpose to seek the dissolution of the American Union.* Who dreamed that success would come so soon? South Carolina, bankrupt, alone, with a hundred thousand more slaves than whites, four blacks to three whites within her border, flings her gauntlet at the feet of twenty-five millions of people in defence of an idea. I would New-England could count one State as fearless among her sex. Call it not the madness of an engineer who places himself in front of his cannon at the moment of discharge;—call it rather the forlorn hope of the mariner seizing plank or spar in the fury of the storm. The mistake of South Carolina is, she fancies there is more chance of saving Slavery outside of the Union than inside. Three States have followed her example. Probably the rest of the Slave States, or many of them, will find themselves unable to resist the infection—and then the *whole merciless conspiracy of 1787 is ended, and timid men will dare to hate Slavery without trembling for bread or life.*

Let us look at the country—the North, the South, and the Government. The South divided into three sections—1. Those who hold slaves exactly as they do bank stock or land—and of course love the Union which enables them to treat man as property—timid wealth shrinking from change, but so timid as to stand dumb. 2. Those who have ruled the nation sixty years, monopolizing Presidents' chairs and embassies; defeated, now, these plan, in earnest sincerity, for another nation with Presidencies and embassies all to themselves. 3. A class made up from these two, who cling to the Union in their hearts but threaten loudly, well knowing the loudest threats get the best bargain.

The object of the South is a separate Confederacy—hoping it will stand long enough for the North to ask for annexation on their terms.

Then comes the Government so-called—in reality a conspiracy against justice and honest men—some of its members pilferers and some traitors—the rest pilferers and traitors, too. Like all outgoing administrations, they have no wish to lessen the troubles of their successors by curing the nation's hurt—rather aggravate it. They have done all the mischief in their power, and long now only to hear the clock strike 12 on the 4th day of March.

Then look at the North, divided into three sections—1. The defeated minority, glad of anything that troubles their conquerors. 2. The class of Republicans led by SEWARD, offering to surrender anything to save the Union. [Applause.] Their gospel is the Constitution, [applause,] and the slave clause is their sermon on the Mount. [Laughter and applause.] They think that at the Judgment Day, the blacker the sins they have committed to save the Union, the clearer will be their title to Heaven. 3. The rest of the Republicans, led by the *Tribune*—all honor to the *Tribune*, faithful and true! who consider their honor pledged to fulfill in office the promises made in the canvass. Their motto is: "The Chicago Platform, every inch of it—not a hair's breadth of the Territories shall be surrendered to Slavery." [Applause.] But they, too, claim the cannon's mouth to protect forts, defend the flag, and save the Union. At the head of this section, we have every reason to believe, stands MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

All these are the actors on the stage. But the foundation on which all stand divides only into two parts—those who like Slavery and mean it shall last, those who hate it and mean it shall die. In the boiling gulf goes on the perpetual conflict of acid and alkali—all these classes are but bubbles on the surface. The upper mill stone is *right*, and the lower *wrong*. Between them Government and parchments, parties and compromises are being slowly ground to powder.

Broadly st